THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,686—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-9	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	19-6	7-0
22-6	12-0		22-0	13-0
26-0	13-5	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	29-0	13-5
29-0	15-0		29-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0.

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	10th ,,
BL	GANGES	4203	800	T. J. Alderton	Friday. 20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F Browne	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	29th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	26th ,,
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st July 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 1, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Perini	3,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

MACIVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA," Captain McCONOCHIE, of the above Line WILL SAIL in the middle of August, for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL. Good accommodation for first-class passengers and ample allowance of luggage.
For passage apply to
Messrs KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Agents MacIver Line,
Or to all other Passenger Agents.
34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linyah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 4th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 6th August.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 9th August.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	W. Russell	3,380	14th August.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1lb. tin	1	12
,, Speed's East India	,,	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	,,	0	10
,, Fine Pearl	2lb. tin.	0	10
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin.	1-6; 1lb. tin.	2	6
,, ,, MUTTON, ,,	1-10 ,,	2	12
,, ,, CHICKEN, ,,	1-14 ,,	3	8
,, ,, CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	,,	1	10
,, ,, MUTTON BROTH	,,	2	6
,, ,, CHICKEN BROTH	,,	3	12
CORN FLOUR	1 lb. tin	0	10
,, ,, Kingsford's Oswego	per lb. packet	0	9
GROATS, ROBINSON'S PATENT	1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts	per oz.	0	5
HARD'S INFANTS' FOOD		0	12
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per oz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD Savoury & Moore's	per tin	0	10
	per doz.	7	0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	10
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bottle As. 15 and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2lb. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin	,,	2	8
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
SAGO, finest Pearl	2lb. tin	0	9
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid" Brand	per tin	0	7
,, ,, ,,	per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, best clean white	2lb. tin	0	11
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2lb. tin	1	10

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.
TREACHER'S MAJOR GREY'S, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.
TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.
Price per bottle, Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

KEILLER'S
DUNDEE MARMALADE
Has preference over all other kinds.
1lb. Tin, 7 Annas cash.
Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

£ 6,582,529
Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST arrived a fresh supply of best genuine MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each.
One handsone and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulker," light for one or a pair of Arabs.
One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Moroccos throughout and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.
One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.
One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.
Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different Makers, in good order.
A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.
Sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., LD., CALCUTTA.
MAKERS OF

BADAMIES — BROWNS — BLOTTINGS
PRINTING, SUPR. — PRINTING, MEDIUM — PRINTING, COMMON
CARTRIDGES — COLOURS — COVER PAPERS.
ALSO WRITINGS

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE:
1. UNIFORM IN FINISH. More pleasant to write upon with any pen than either the highly glazed or rough antique so often sold in Indian markets.
2. UNIFORM IN COLOUR. The shade is suited to the climate, and does not deteriorate like English papers.
3. SIMILAR IN TEXTURE AND HARDNESS to English tub-sized papers, and 2 annas per lb. cheaper.
4. GENUINE PAPERS, and consequently more durable than many imported papers which look well but give no satisfaction to the user.

Large stocks of all classes are kept, and special rates given for contract orders.

C. MACDONALD & CO.
SUB AGENTS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS. — SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
BRILLIANT IN TONE. — EXCELLENT FINISH.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH. — AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated.	Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases."	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation."	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula.	Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation.	Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever.	Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above.	Per bottle, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SURGICAL DRESSING BASINS.
Triangular in Shape.
Made to fit any part of the body.
The curves of the sides are moulded on the living, model so that in using any fluid the patient or clothing is not wetted.
Prices from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED.

CASCARA LOZENGES,
A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.
THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.
"CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.
Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.
CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Darbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.
WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.
ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.
BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.
RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest, Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.
BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.
EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.
BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.
DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.
NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.
LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.
SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders, swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.
STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.
SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE. Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.
CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.
REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

WE respectfully beg to inform that we have opened business as General Merchants, and would be glad to be patronized by the general public.
We have a very nice selection of the following goods:—

Hams.	Perfumery.
Bacon.	Fancy Goods.
Cheese.	Trichinopoly Cigars.
Fresh Oilmanstores.	Best Malacca Sticks.
Toilet and Invalids' Requisites.	Musical Fancy Goods.

And many other articles too numerous to particularise.
Our terms are moderate and we are strict to the motto.
"Small profits and quick returns."
We also beg to intimate that we are appointed sole agents for the
KEANE'S DARJEELING TEAS.

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0 to	16 8
Travelling Suits	30 0 to	35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0 to	55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0 to	55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	,,	4 8
Best Oxford do.	,,	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8 to	8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to	12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to	25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	15 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	,,	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	,,	6 8
Warm Gloves	,,	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 8 to	3 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.	6 8
Best Linen Cuffs	,,	10 0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to	38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from 2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
China Grass Slippers	1 0
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle 2 8
Travelling Pillows	each 1 8
Resais or Quilts	from 5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	,, 15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Leather Purses	2 0
Sovereign Boxes	2 0
Razors, ready for use	2 0
Shaving Brushes	2 0
Nail Brushes	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Nail Scissors	from 1 8
Penknives	,, 1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	,, 15 0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	,, 9 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6 8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each 10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4 8
Waterproof Coats	7 8
Air Pillows and Cushions	4 8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE & Co.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
ON THE 7TH AUGUST,
AT THE GAIETY THEATRE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
PROPOSED CONVALESCENT HOME
in connection with the
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Under the most distinguished patronage
of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

NEW SONGS!
NEW JOKES!!
NEW TOPICAL HITS!!!
MIRTH and MUSIC!!!!
FUN AND FROLIC GALORE!!!!
COME ONE, COME ALL.

Tickets available at ROSE & Co.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box to Seat 4.....Rs. 12 | Stalls .....Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit Stalls ..... „ 1
Back seats .....Annas 8.

Look-out for the Monster Programme in future Advertisements.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

TUESDAY, 13th AUGUST,
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.
AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY
AND
T. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
In aid of the Band Fund of the Poona Volunteer Rifles.

The Criterion Comedy
"TRUTH."

CHARACTERS.

Mr Alfred Sterry.....Lieut-Col Cowper
Mr Frederick Fry.....Mr Goring Jones
Mr John Penryn.....Major Tidy
Sir Patrick Compton.....Lieut-Col Propert
Dorothy Sterry.....Mrs Maurice Lloyd
Lady Compton.....Mrs Walter Ross
Patience.....Mrs Warburton
Prudence.....Mrs Tidy
Mrs MacNamara.....Mrs Cowper
Mrs Stoneleigh Tuttle.....Mrs Ford
Jumps.....Miss Ethel Scott

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, can be obtained at Messrs. TREACHER and COMPANY'S.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LD.
CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,000.
In shares of Rs. 25 each.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.)

OBJECT—The grant of loans on the security of all descriptions of Property and Jewellery at moderate Rates of Interest.
Shares still available.
For prospectus and forms of application for loans apply to
LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Colaba Causeway, Bombay, 1st August 1889.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1889, at 5 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' report and audited statements of accounts made up to 30th June 18-9.
2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
N.B.—Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 8th August to 17th August 1889, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 23rd July 1889.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's registered office in Broach on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1889, at 5-45 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' report and pass the audited accounts made up to 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
3rd.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 23rd July 1889.
N. B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 9th to 17th August 1889, both days inclusive.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Broach on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1889, at 5-30 p. m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' report and pass the audited accounts made up to 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
3rd.—To declare a dividend.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 23rd July 1889.
N. B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 9th to 17th August 1889, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the share holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1889, at 5-15 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' report and audited statements of accounts made up to 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
And notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 8th to 17th August 1889, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Agents.
Broach, 23rd July, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 272 OF 1889.

MARIA ANGELICA PINTO, the widow of the late PEDRO DIOGO PINTO, and AMELIA PINTO MASCARENHAS, the daughter of the abovenamed deceased and wife of BERNARDO MASCARENHAS, both of Egutpoora, Portuguese inhabitants, at present temporarily residing at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
LUIS CAETANO PINTO, also of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Cavel, outside the Fort of Bombay, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the said PEDRO DIOGO PINTO, deceased.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Pedro Diogo Pinto, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the twenty-second day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calender month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 5th day of August 1889.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST SIX NIGHTS! LAST SIX NIGHTS!!
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
AND FOR THE LAST TIME,
LA PERICHOLE.

TUESDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
MARITANA.

WEDNESDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
BY REQUEST,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

THURSDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

FRIDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
FAREWELL BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MR. HARRY STANLEY,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
GRAND DUCHESS.
Mr. HARRY STANLEY as GENERAL BOOM.

SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
POSITIVELY GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
MONSTER PROGRAMME.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Military, &c., in Uniform Half Price to Pit Stalls and Pit only.
Doors open at 8-40 p.m. Overture at 9-15.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12TH,
WILL APPEAR IN POONA
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

IN the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and of the PEOPLE of INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction), dated the 25th day of July 1889, CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from Rs. 2,50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 and the minute (approved by the Court) showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 2nd day of August 1889, and further, take notice that the said minute is in the words and figures following:—The Capital of the People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, is from henceforth Rs. 1,00,000, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs.100 each, upon each of which shares the sum of Rs. 100 per share has been and is to be deemed to be paid up instead of the original Capital of Rs. 2,50,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, with Rs. 250 per share paid up.—Dated the 3rd day of August 1889.
ALLAN F. TURNER,
Solicitor for the Company.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are
THE ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS „ „ 35; „ „ 4-0
ROYALS, „ „ 40; „ „ 4-8

Possessing the peculiarly distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.
BY
TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SPECIALS.....Rs. 4-8 per 100.
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR... „ 3-12 „
No. 2, MEDIUM ..... „ 2-12 „
GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.*

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 10, or a Yearly Subscription of Rs. 110, will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to OWNERSHIP of Six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order:—

DAILY POST.
On Monday.....One Six-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday.....One do. do. (Illustrated).
On Wednesday...One Three-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday.....One do. do. (Illustrated).
On Friday.....One Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday.....One Penny Newspaper.

WEEKLY POST.
First Saturday.....One Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday...One Shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday...One Six-pence Periodical (Illustrated).
Fourth Saturday...One Half-crown Periodical.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND REVIEWS FOR SELECTION.

PENNY NEWSPAPERS.
Catholic Times. Tit-Bits.
London Figaro. Funny Folks.

TWO-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Dublin Weekly Freeman. Public Opinion.
English Mechanic. Weekly London Times.

THREE-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Athenæum. Pall Mall Budget.
Fair Play. Punch (Illustrated).

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Engineer. St. James's Budget.
Home News. Vanity Fair.
Overland Mail. Tablet.
Saturday Review. Truth.
World. Engineering.
Field.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS (ILLUSTRATED).
Graphic. Pictorial World.
Illustrated London News.

SIX-PENCE PERIODICALS.
Cassel's Family Magazine (Illustrated). Family Herald.
Chambers's Journal. Leisure Hour (Illustrated)
Cornhill Magazine. Longman's Magazine.

SHILLING PERIODICALS.
Harper's Magazine. Merry England.
Macmillan's Magazine. Young Ladies' Journal.

HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.
Contemporary Review. National Review.
Fortnightly Review. Nineteenth Century.

N. B.—A Subscriber has the option of taking three Weeklies and two Periodicals, and pay half the Subscription, if six Weeklies and four Periodicals are too many; but then the Weeklies will be posted *every second day* and the Periodicals *fortnightly*.

A Subscriber has also the option of dividing the cost of a Paper or Periodical. Thus, for *one* Sixpence Newspaper, *two* of Threepence or *three* of Twopence may be taken, and for *one* Shilling Periodical, *two* of Sixpence, and so on.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at Surat up to 4 p.m. of 23rd August 1889 for the CONSTRUCTION of "DISTILLERY BUILDINGS" at Surat.
2. Plans, specifications, &c., with contract papers can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, at Surat from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Sundays and Government Holidays.
3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 25 as earnest-money.
4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
H. G. PALLISER, M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach.
Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 3rd August 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GOPINATH SADASIVJI HATE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 37, Medows Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, stables, outhouses, and cook-rooms standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of the Chowpati Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,497 square yards or thereabouts (631 square yards thereout being Government quit and ground rent land and the remaining 866 square yards being Inam land free of rent or tax) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 85 and 85 A, new No. 11312 and 11310, old survey No. 3 C. D. and new survey No. 1-7300 and 2-7300, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Chopati Road aforesaid, formerly leading to Malabar Hill, but now closed, on or towards the west by the ground formerly belonging to Back Bay Reclamation Company, Limited, but now belonging to Government, on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kalliandas Kirparam and now belonging to Narrondas Calliandas and Nagurdas Harivalabhdas, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to the said Kalliandas Kirparam and now belonging to Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 72 and 74 and ward No. 2374 A, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gopinath Sadasivji Hate and his tenants.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1889.
PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, SERGES, BROADCLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions.
Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SALE of HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. MERKA, of 1,023 tons net register, as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour with her boats, tackle, furniture, and fittings, as per inventory to be seen at our office, where the tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 5th August 1889. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. The vessel is on view. A deposit of Rs. 2,500 to accompany each tender.—For further particulars, apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM, & Co.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohalla, 29th July 1889.

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY.
LOAN OF Rs. 4,00,000.

REQUIRED by the Mandalay Municipality a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 for Municipal purposes.
The loan will be raised on the security of the general fund of the Municipality, levied, received and held under the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation No. V. of 1887.
The loan is required for not less than 8 years, to be taken in cash, delivered free of all charges at Mandalay, in 8 instalments of Rs. 50,000 each, within two years of the completion of the agreement to lend, such instalments to be payable quarterly.
The loan will be repaid by instalments of not less than Rs. 50,000 each, payable annually, commencing at one year from the date of taking the last instalment from the lender, such instalments to cover principal and interest; but the interest accruing, pending completion of loan, to be paid annually.
The present ordinary yearly proceeds of the General Municipal Fund of Mandalay are Rs. 3,50,000, and the present ordinary yearly expenditure of the Municipality is Rs. 2,37,000. There are no existing prior charges on the General Municipal Fund.
Tenders will be received up to Monday, the 9th September 1889, and will be considered at the ordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Committee to be held on Tuesday, 10th September 1889. Covers should be subscribed "Tender for the loan of Rs. 4,00,000."
CRAWFORD B. COOKE, Major,
President, Mandalay Municipality.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a BLOCK of 16 WARRANT OFFICERS' QUARTERS in Middle Colaba.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and all information obtained, at the office of the Undersigned in Military Store Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, 5th August 1889.
Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Warrant Officers' Quarters," will be received up to 1 p.m. on the 20th August 1889.
A sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, on receipt of authority from Government.
The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any Tender.
Should a Tender be accepted, the contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.
W. OSBORN, R.E., Lt.-Col.
Executive Engineer, Military Works,
Bombay District.
Bombay, 31st July 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.
RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.,

MONSOON REQUISITES.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

Carefully and fashionably cut, a large assortment of neat patterns and approved shapes,
Rs. 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

UMBRELLAS.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS, good Natural and Silver Mounted Ivory Handles in great variety. Fox's Patent Steel Lock Rib Paragon Frames, combining extreme lightness with great strength.
From Rs. 12, 15, 17-8, to 40.
GOLOSHES.....Rs. 3 per pair.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

						Rs.
No. 1	(to change 2 semi-notes)	...	...	...	...	750
„ 2	„ 5 „	...	...	...	...	775
„ 3	„ 5 „	to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...				1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and four teen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—
PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chetean d'Ay.
ERNEST IBROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.
MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz.
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co., „
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.
PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.
Price per doz. ..... Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund ..... Rs. 12.
Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON, Allahabad.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
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NOTICES.

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A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 8th July 1889.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE SECTION from Mau to Bunda of the Indian Midland Railway will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on and from the first of August 1889.
2. Time and Fare Notices and Books of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the classification of Goods will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 26th July 1889.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
TENDERS FOR COUNTRY TEAK SLEEPERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive up to gunfire on MONDAY, the 12th August 1889, Tenders for the supply in whole or in part of 30,000 COUNTRY TEAK RAILWAY SLEEPERS required for the extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway, from Bahadarpur to Bodeli on the 2ft. 6in. gauge. Delivery to be made at Bahadarpur.
Specifications can be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer of the Company, Bombay.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Teak Sleepers for His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway, from Bahadarpur to Bodeli on the 2ft. 6in. gauge. Delivery to be made at Bahadarpur.
Specifications can be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer of the Company, Bombay.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Teak Sleepers for His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway, from Bahadarpur to Bodeli Extension," and should be addressed to the "Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Bombay."
A deposit of Rupees 1,500 as security for the contract must accompany each Tender, without which it will not be considered. Government Paper or other Securities being endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.
The Agent reserves to him self the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 5th July, 1889.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.
2nd—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents,
Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is h

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 1st Battalion, Rifle Regt., Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Mill meetings at Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company's, 2-30 to 5 p m.
Novelty Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd :—Berenice (s), from Hongkong, and Assam (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Niagara (s), from Glasgow ; Booldana (s), Colombo ; Busheer (s), Marmagao, &c. ; Melpomene (s), Trieste ; and Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd :—Nevasa (s), for Mauritius, and Oriental (s), Marmagao, &c. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Persian Gulf.

THE THREE-CARD TRICK.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last Dhurma Lingu and Mooglia Yenoutty were charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a public thoroughfare at Cammateepoora on Friday evening last with cards and money. The two accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Abdoola Codabux, a labourer employed on board the steam-ship Asia, lying in the Victoria Dock, was on Saturday last charged by Inspector Lee Smith at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. F. Cooper with having on Friday stolen a piece of longcloth valued at Rs. 1, being a portion of the cargo of that ship. The accused was arrested by a Customs peon while leaving the dock premises on Friday evening. Abdoola Codabux, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 1st Battalion, Rifle Regiment, at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 :—

Quadrille.....Paul Jones.....Coote.
Scotch Medley ...Cavallini.
Waltz .....Lætitia .....Fahrbach.
Reminiscences ...Lied Am Meer ...Schubert.
Offenbach of .....Winterbottom.
Galop .....Pottergeister.....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court Inspector Cobb charged Luximon Dawka before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 301, the property of Mahadoo Gunnoo, a mill labourer, from his residence at Agripada, Byculla, on the 29th April last. The case for the prosecution was that on the date in question the accused, during the absence of complainant, entered his room, broke open his box, and stole the gold and silver ornaments, and absconded from Bombay. On the theft being reported to the police, the accused was traced to a village called Maungaum, near Alibaugh, in the Colaba Collectorate. He was arrested and a portion of the stolen property was found in his possession. Upon further enquiries the remaining portion of the stolen property was subsequently recovered from Marwaree money-lenders at a village called Patun in the Sattara District, with whom the accused had pledged the articles. Luximon Dawka was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROPOSED MACKICHAN MEMORIAL.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the students and ex-students of the Wilson College was held at the Wilson College at Chowpatty on Saturday evening for the purpose of opening up a subscription list to commemorate in some way the connection of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan with that institution. Whether the memorial will take the form of a medal, scholarship, or bust will depend on the amount of subscriptions to the fund.

The Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee presided, and in opening the proceedings said :—Gentlemen,—You all know the object of our gathering here this evening. I may say, we have met to discharge a pleasing duty. The past and present students of the Wilson College have long been wishing to do something to mark in an appropriate and permanent way their obligation to Dr. Mackichan for the eminent services he has rendered to the cause of education in general, and more particularly to the Wilson College. (Cheers). Every one who has watched the career of Dr. Mackichan since his arrival in this country must have been struck with the fact of his superior character, talents, and attainments. He has great sympathy with the people of this land, and his great desire is to promote their temporal and eternal interests. He is one who believes that the education of the whole mass is the great want of India, and he has accordingly devoted himself energetically to this work. His labours as an educationist are so highly appreciated by the nobleman who governs this Presidency, and who is no mean authority in educational matters, that just a year ago His Excellency appointed Dr. Mackichan, unsolicitedly and unexpectedly, to the high post of the Vice-Chancellorship of the local University. (Cheers.) How ably he has discharged the duties of this responsible office is acknowledged by all who take an interest in the proceedings of the University. Ever since his nomination as a Fellow of the University in 1877 he has been working unwearidly with others to put the curriculum and other matters connected with the University on a sound basis, and his opinions and suggestions have generally been found valuable. But to come nearer home, the Wilson College, of which Dr. Mackichan is the able Principal and a Professor, owes not a little of its present efficiency and high character to him. (Cheers.) He is a missionary educationist, and in the spirit of the Master he serves, he labours in all love and faithfulness, patience, and perseverance, to discipline and develope the minds of the students, and to lead them to attend to their higher interests. In this respect he is a worthy successor of that great and good man, the late Dr. Wilson, the father and founder of this College. It is needless for me, gentlemen, to dilate upon the advantages you have derived from Dr. Mackichan and other Professors of the College. You can judge of them better than I can, I shall only say, in conclusion, that in my humble opinion the Wilson College is second to none in Western India. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Dinshaw Jehangir, who was greeted with loud cheers, proposed :—" That this meeting cordially approves of the object for which it is called. The services of Dr. Mackichan to the cause of education generally, and to the Wilson College in particular, being most valuable. This meeting resolves that they be commemorated by some memorial which will permanently associate his name with the Wilson College." He said he was sure that no one could accuse him of indulging in the usual platform language when he said that those present would readily agree to what he proposed, as all there were admirers of Dr. Mackichan, and had assembled that evening with the object of raising a fitting memorial to that worthy gentleman. When the speaker was in school he remembered that the Doctor used to make the dullest studies interesting, and he always strove to show the students an opportunity of seeing what English home life was like by inviting his students to his house, and he was sure that this had a beneficial effect on those who were thus privileged. In conclusion, he said they would all agree with him in saying that Dr. Wilson's mantle had fallen on worthy shoulders. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. Wellingker, in seconding the proposition, reminded his hearers that it was Dr. Mackichan who had represented the needs of Indian students to the Scotch people and who had helped to build the splendid College they were then assembled in.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. Sanjana and carried " That a subscription list be opened and the past and present students of the College and the past and present teachers and pupils of the school divisions be asked to subscribe liberally to promote the object contemplated by the meeting."

It was proposed by Mr. Cardmaster and agreed to that to carry out the desired object a commitee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed :—Rev. Dhunjeebhoy, Messrs. D. J. Doctor, P. B. Joshie, M. K. Sanjana (treasurer), J. M. Antia, R. S. Cardmaster, N. G. Wellingker (secretary), J. Ribeiro, and Nagandas P. Mehta.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE DIAMOND CASE.

On Saturday at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons resumed the hearing of a suit brought by one Leon Mosk, a foreigner, to recover from Dinshaw Nowrojee the sum of Rs. 4,000 for thirty-five diamonds purchased from him by the defendant. Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Laug and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Starling continued the cross-examination of Charles Powell, a witness called for the defendant. He said : On the day note was executed I was in the house about half an hour. Rigoletta paid me three rupees for my trouble. I went to the house next day on being sent for. I first saw Rigoletta, and defendant was also there. The Government note was produced and signed by the defendant after I wrote on it the endorsement.—"Pay to Rigoletta Schwartz." The following morning Rigoletta requested me, and I scratched out the endorsement. I do not know who put the black line on the note. I am not sure whether I scratched out the defendant's signature on the note. There were only three of us present on the occasion, myself, Rigoletta, and the defendant. Between the time I went and scratched out the endorsement, I saw nobody else on the ground floor of the bungalow. I don't know whether there was anybody in the bed-room or not. I was in the habit of making endorsements on promissory notes for Rigoletta. I mean that I was in the habit of writing demand notes for Rigoletta.

Were you not dismissed from the dockyard for a petty theft ?—No.

Why were you dismissed, then ?—Because I exceeded my authority as a journeyman sail-maker.

You have been twice insolvent, I believe ?—Yes.

Now, before you left Rigoletta's service, had you not some conversation with her ?—Yes.

Did you tell Rigoletta that the defendant had been to see you ?—No.

He had been to see you, had he not ?—No.

Did you tell defendant all about the signing of the stamp note ?—No.

Before you came into the witness-box yesterday, did you tell anybody all you know about the case ?—No, except a Parsee gentleman. I answered some of his questions regarding the defendant being drunk when the note was executed. That was two months ago.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity : There is not the slightest ground for saying that I was dismissed from the dockyard for a theft. I was only dismissed for exceeding my authority in giving a man three days' leave. I was afterwards employed in the G. I. P. Railway, and got a good certificate. After the Parsee gentleman took me to a Solicitor, I told the solicitor what I knew.

To the Court : No reason was given me for making the endorsement on the note. The defendant did not speak to me on the occasion. I then went away. The next morning. I scratched out the endorsement at the request of Rigoletta. I went to Rigoletta's house between 2 and 4 p.m. on the day the notes were executed. I wrote out the notes.

The Judge : But the stamp paper was not there ?

Witness : It was there, my lord. It was brought in the morning when I went to give the lessons. Mosk was also there and accompanied me. I then went home, and I was sent for in the afternoon. The drafts were not there in the morning.

The Judge : Why were you sent for the stamp paper ?

Witness : Rigoletta asked me to go.

The Judge : Why, why ?

Witness : She did not tell me.

The Judge : Was no reason given ?

Witness : No, for a month and a half I told nobody of what I knew regarding this case.

Dinshaw Nowrojee, the defendant, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was a contractor. He had rented no bungalow in Rigoletta's compound and kept no office there. He kept, in a space in the compound, baskets and implements. He had a contract for laying water pipes in that locality. He never borrowed Rs. 1,000 from Rigoletta, nor pledged a Government note for Rs. 1,000 with her. One day, as witness had no money with him, Rigoletta took the Government note out of his pocket. It was endorsed to her, and next morning witness took it back from her on his paying her Rs. 22. Witness never gave her Government paper for Rs. 1,200. To his knowledge, there was no Government paper for that amount. Witness never promised to make Rigoletta a Christmas present. He received no diamonds from plaintiff, and made no present of diamonds to Regoletta. He never accompanied plaintiff to any jeweller's to get the diamonds tested. He had no recollection of executing the promissory notes produced in court. The signatures were like his. Witness used to drink in Rigoletta's house, and the liquor was supplied him by the plaintiff, who was always there. Witness never signed, when he was sober, documents like the notes before the court. He never promised the plaintiff, at the Apollo Bunder or anywhere else, to pay the promissory notes. Plaintiff never saw witness at a bungalow in Grant Road. In fact, he never lived in Grant Road. His residence was in Forjett Street, Gowallia Tank Road. He had only one brother of the age of about fifteen years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling : Witness commenced business as a contractor two years and a half ago. For six or seven years previously thereto he was a partner in a flour mill. He became acquainted with Rigoletta about ten months ago.

Did you see the plaintiff there ?—Yes, I saw him there sometimes.

Did he use to remain in the bungalow ?—Yes.

What liquor did you drink ?—Whiskey, sometimes brandy, and sometimes champagne.

You have been using the compound of the house for your tools and materials ?—A portion of the compound.

And you have been using a small bungalow in the compound ?—No.

Do you swear that you have had no money from Rigoletta ?—I had no money from her.

Had you to borrow money for your contract ?—Yes.

How much ?—Sometimes Rs. 25,000, sometimes Rs. 30,000. I never had to borrow money to pay the workmen. I had to borrow money for other contracts, not for this pipe contract. I have no special office ; my office is in the road where I am working. I have no office near the Tardeo Bridge.

You remember signing nothing in Rigoletta's house except the Government note ?—No. I did not sign anything else.

Did you see Powell in the house in the morning ?—Yes.

Did you see him again in the house that day ?—No.

Cowasjee Pestonjee, assistant manager, Apollo Hotel, was recalled, and asked whether Rigoletta stopped in the hotel some days in August last ?

Mr. Starling objected to the question.

Mr. Inverarity said that the question was pertinent to show the relation between plaintiff and Rigoletta, which was a part of his case.

The Judge ruled that the question was irrelevant, and it was not allowed.

Another question connected with certain entries in witness's book founded on the former question was also disallowed.

Joseph Maria Fernandes, a clerk in the Municipal Commissioner's office, produced certain entries, which enabled him to say that the Government paper returned to defendant by Rigoletta had been deposited in the Municipal Commissioner's office as a security.

Ruttonjee Nowrojee, the defendant's brother, said he was sixteen years of age, and was the only brother of defendant. He never, at a bungalow in Grant Road, offered to the plaintiff to take a copy of a promissory note or show it to his mother. Witness had seen his brother come home drunk several times.

Framjee Dadabhoy said he lived upon his means. Before this matter arose, witness knew the defendant only by sight, but never spoke to him. Witness was never present at a bungalow in Grant Road at an interview when the plaintiff produced a promissory note. Mr. Hormusjee, solicitor, whom witness was assisting, first introduced defendant to him. Kaikhosroo, an engineer in the municipal office, was a tenant in witness's bungalow, opposite the old Grant Road Theatre. Witness received nothing for his services, nor expected anything.

Mr. Starling then replied on behalf of the plaintiff. It could not now be denied, said the learned counsel, that the defendant put his signatures to the two notes produced in court. Powell said that the defendant was so drunk when he made the signatures that he did not know what he was about. Witnesses on the other side said that the defendant was not drunk. The defendant admitted that he was never drunk in the daytime. Now, it was in evidence that the notes were executed in the daytime ; and therefore the defendant's denial was not entitled to any weight. If defendant was unreliable in one part of the case, the court could not believe his denial as to the presentation of the diamonds. There was nothing extraordinary if the defendant, smitten by Rigoletta's charms, wanted to make her a present and executed the promissory notes. It was in evidence that the plaintiff was a dealer in diamonds, and there was nothing incredible in the fact that he was called to show some diamonds to defendant in Rigoletta's bungalow. The evidence of Mr. Simmonds and Mrs. Bacy, both respectable witnesses, showed that the plaintiff was a dealer in diamonds and jewellery. Mr. Simmond's impression was that the plaintiff was accompanied by a Parsee. He was a disinterested witness, and had no leaning one way or the other. If it was not the defendant who accompanied the plaintiff to Mr. Simmond's shop, it must have been another Parsee. The Parsees were all acquainted with this case by this time ; and if it was another Parsee, he would readily come forward to say that it was he, and not the defendant, who went to Mr. Simmond's shop. If it was a Hindu or a Mahomedan, he, too, would readily come forward to give evidence in the defendant's favour. No one had come forward, and the natural presumption was that it was the defendant who accompanied the plaintiff to get the diamonds tested by Mr. Simmonds. The learned counsel contended that, as regarded the plaintiff, there was no immoral consideration or purpose whatever. He was a tradesman, and, as such, he was concerned only with the sale and purchase of the diamonds. The defendant's account with regard to the Government note was highly improbable. Was it credible that, because he had not by him a few rupees, defendant would endorse over to Rigoletta a Government note for Rs. 1,000 ? It would have been more reasonable if he had simply left the note with her as security instead of endorsing it over to her. There must have been something in the background, which the defendant did not admit in his evidence. Rigoletta was a woman of means, and it was probable that she had lent the defendant money as she alleged.

His lordship, in disposing of the case, said there was not much in the case, and the facts lay in a narrow compass. There was no doubt the defendant passed these notes. His story that he was drunk was absurd on the face of it. It was daytime when the notes were made, and the defendant himself stated that he never got drunk in the daytime. The notes were passed when he was in his sober senses. Powell was an untrustworthy witness, and his statements deserved no weight whatever. His lordship thought it was likely that the defendant wished to give the diamonds to Rigoletta. Now, if the plaintiff was a *bona fide* tradesman, he would be entitled to recover the value of his diamonds. But he was much mixed up with the woman, and there could be no doubt whatever that he had spoken falsely in denying knowledge of Rigoletta ; and he could not be believed. His lordship did not believe plaintiff had these diamonds to sell. It was made a sort of sham transaction. Rigoletta's own diamonds being probably utilized and handed over to him ; and his lordship thought the whole thing was a mere fraud, of which the defendant was the dupe. The transaction was an immoral one, and the court could not assist the plaintiff in recovering the claim he made. Unless the plaintiff could show that the claim was a valid one, it must be presumed to be an immoral contract. His lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff's claim could not be sustained. The suit was dismissed, each party to bear his own costs.

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

MISS FANNY STANLEY'S BENEFIT.

FRIDAY night was set apart for the benefit of Miss Fanny Stanley, when, as was expected, there was a very large attendance. " East Lynne " was put on the boards, Miss Fanny Stanley taking the part of Lady Isabel. Miss Stanley, a most conscientious actress in all she does or attempts, evidently did her best to wrestle with the heavy role. She was thoroughly in earnest, and secured the sympathy of the audience, who frequently rewarded her with their applause. Flattery might please ; but it would be going too far to say Miss Stanley's Lady Isabel was a success from an artistic point of view. She was completely overweighted, and presented by no means a natural or ideal picture of the Lady Isabel in the novel. But Miss Stanley need not be discouraged. Many actresses, older and more experienced than she, have failed in the role ; and many, too, who have made for themselves a name, are afraid to risk the laurels they have won in attempting to interest an audience in their conceptions of how Lady Isabel ought to be played. Of course, there is much truth in the saying never venture, never win ; but, on the other hand, in trying to take too many steps at a time, one is apt to fall. Mr. Fletcher took the part of Archibald Carlyle, which, though a principal character in the piece, scarcely allows room for very fine acting ; but whenever an opportunity occurred, Mr. Fletcher embraced it. He was very effective in the scene with the boy after Lady Isabel's flight, and elicited much applause. The best proof of Mr. Harry Pyne's having fully entered into the character of that smooth-faced villain, Sir Francis Levesou, lies in the fact that he was always hissed whenever he came on the scene. Those who have seen Miss Carry Stanley act in the " Ticket of Leave Man" will readily understand that she acted " Miss Corney" to the life ; indeed, it would be impossible to improve on her rendering of the part of the fidgetty stiff-necked old maid that " Miss Corney" is supposed to be.

MARTHA.

The Stanley Opera Company made the highest flight of the week on Saturday night in playing Flotow's opera, " Martha," and it is gratifying to record that the performance was all-round a thoroughly good one. The principals, one and all, gave a capital account of themselves and were admirably supported by the chorus. Miss Plaisted as a matter of course assumed the title-role, and she was ably assisted by Miss Santley, to whom was allotted the part of Nancy or Julia. The opening duet by the two ladies was charmingly rendered, the two ladies' voices blending harmoniously together. But Miss Plaisted's greatest triumph of the evening was in the second act in her duet with Lionel, and in the rendering of " The Last Rose of Summer." It has been more than once pointed out that Miss Plaisted's forte lies in the portrayal of roles in which she can give vent to her vivacity ; but she has seldom sung anything more artistically or with finer taste than that familiar air, so sweetly pathetic was it. Every hand joined in applauding her, and she had to repeat the second verse before the audience would allow the opera to be proceeded with. There is no denying that Lionel is one of the best parts in which we have yet seen Mr. Harding. " From the Time of Earliest Childhood" was inexpressibly tender ; and he was again heard to advantage in the spinning quartette " Quickly must the wheel be turning ;" but in the last act, when he entered singing " I'll not leave thee, thou lone one," he gave his audience a treat. He threw his whole soul into the great solo of the opera, and showed that he had thoroughly mastered it. A repetition was demanded and responded to. Mr. Fletcher sang and acted well as Plunkett, but he was heard to more advantage in the concerted pieces. Mr. Pyne made a very droll Sir Tristan, and Mr. W. Driscoll was funny, too, as the Judge of Richmond. The opera was beautifully staged, the scene at Richmond Fair being particularly realistic.

This week terminates the present stay of the company in Bombay, and every night they play different pieces. " La Perichole" is announced for this evening, " Maritana" for to-morrow, " Bohemian Girl" on Wednesday, and " Girofle-Girofla" on Thursday. Friday night is set apart for Mr. Harry Stanley's benefit, when he will appear himself as General Boom in " The Grand Duchess."

DEFAMATION IN A MARATHI PAPER.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur Kesavlal Heeralal, first-class magistrate of Thana, a charge of defamation brought by Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antia against Ardasir Eduljee Guzder was heard on Saturday. Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the complainant. The accused appeared in person. Mr. Hormusjee explained to the magistrate the facts of the case, which were shortly these. A few days ago there appeared in the *Aronadoya*, a Marathee paper published in Thana, a paragraph wherein it was alleged that Mr. Nowrojee and his family on two several occasions travelled on the G. I. P. Railway by a second-class carriage when they had paid fares for a third-class carriage. The allegation was entirely untrue, and Mr. Nowrojee laid a charge of defamation against the printer and publisher of the *Aronadaya*. When the complaint was called on the defendant tendered an apology, whereupon the complaint was withdrawn. The defendant also disclosed the name of his informant, who was the present accused, Ardaseer. Mr. Hormusjee said in this case also the accused had endered an apology. The complainant was not willing to accept it, but in deference to the wishes of many friends, who interceded on behalf of the accused, and owing to entreaties of the accused's father, the complainant had decided to accept the apology and withdraw the complaint. The accused had declared that the information he had furnished to the newspaper was false, and that he was very sorry for what he had done. He himself was a man without means and dependent upon others for support, but his friends had promised to contribute a small sum of money to two charities. Mr. Hormusjee hoped the present lesson would not be lost upon the accused, and that he would hereafter refrain from propagating false and malicious slanders as he has done on the present occasion. The accused's apology was read in court, and an order was made by the Magistrate for his discharge.

LORD DUFFERIN will not return to Rome until the beginning of October, according to *Truth*, when he is to be accompanied by Lady Dufferin and their daughters, as the renovation of the Embassy will be completed by that time.

THE LATE MR. SHRIPAD BABAJI THAKUR, C. S.

A SPECIAL meeting of Lodge Rising Star of Western India, No. 342 S. C., was held on Saturday to hold a funeral lodge in memory of the late Mr. Shripad Babaji Thakur, C.S., a member of that body. In the absence of Mr. M. N. Bhownaggree, the Right Worshipful Master of the lodge, Mr. Nanabhai R. Chichgar, Immediate Past Master, presided on the occasion. There was a very large attendance of native members of the craft representing the various masonic bodies in Bombay.

The Rt. Wor. Master occupied the chair, assisted by his two wardens, Khan Saheb Manockshaw Dhunjeeshaw Doctor and Mr. Meherali Devraj Master, having performed the funeral ceremony in due and ancient form.

Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, the Secretary of the Lodge, addressing the meeting, said :—

Brethren,—At the desire of our Rt. Wor. Master I do the melancholy duty—perhaps the hardest and heaviest I ever had to do—of delivering this funeral oration in memory of our late lamented brother, Shripad Babjee Thakur, for years a member of this lodge. His almost sudden and untimely death is but another instance—if, indeed, any fresh instance of such a painful character be needed at all—pointing out the utter uncertainty and frailty of human existence. In the midst of a busy life he was ill of a morning and gone before midnight. It is hard to believe that one so young, so hardy, and so robust could sink so soon. But with death there is no law ; he respects neither person, nor wealth, nor name, nor fame. From an uninterrupted friendship of over twenty-three years there is much that I can say or write analysing the life and character of the dearly beloved brother we have lost. But it is not my purpose to weary you with a complete life-history of brother Thakur or with a lengthy account of his literary and other achievements. It will answer our purpose this evening if I succeed in placing before you the salient points of his character as a man and a mason, and as a student of those noble arts and sciences which our craft enjoins us to study, to observe, and profit ourselves by. Brother Thakur always seemed to me to be every inch a mason. In him for years I had observed those virtues which I subsequently learnt to value as a mason. In every way brother Thakur always struck me as an extraordinary man. He was by birth a Karhada Brahman, being the second son of a family of two brothers and a younger sister. He was born in Bombay about the year 1848. One of his parents—I think his mother—comes from Sanvantwadi. His father, Babaji Thakur, was a mere copyist in the Bombay Education Society's Press, earning a humble but honest pittance under Mr. Firth, the then Superintendent of the press. Though extremely poor and dependent upon the chance assistance and patronage of friends and well-wishers, among whom were Rao Bahadur Ramchundra Balkrishna and W. Br. Dr. Atmaram Pandurung the venerable old father, Babajee Thakur, who was a consummate story teller, possessed a ready wit and a keen sense of humour, be it said to his credit, had the good sense to give both his sons a liberal education in the Elphinstone School and College. Having given them a preliminary education in Mahratti and laid the foundation of Br. Shripad's knowledge of Sanskrit in the orthodox way, he sent them to an English school. That Br. Thakur was a born genius was apparent even from his early boyhood. His feats of memory were wonderful. When a boy he could repeat " Kaumudi" by heart, and " Panvini " he understood with an accuracy which was not only unsurpassed but unrivalled among scholars who have learnt Sanskrit through English. For this statement I have the high and unquestionable authority of an equally eminent Sanskrit scholar and Oxford graduate in the person of my esteemed friend, Br. Shyamji Krishna Varma Pandit. The briskness of his memory was more apparent when he beat, even as a boy, renowned and champion chess-players, however intricate and puzzling the moves of his opponent were. With him a book or a poem once read was ever after remembered. When at school, brother Thakur was a fellow student and a rival of the Hon'ble Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, to whom he was much attached to his dying day. When Brother Thakur was in the higher forms of the Elphinstone Central School, from 1861, Mr. Edmud Burke was Principal. Mr. Burke at once recognized in Brother Thakur a boy of precocious and marvellous intellect, which he thought, if well trained, might bear good fruit in due time. He therefore interested himself in inducing Brother Thakur to begin the study of Latin and Greek. Even when at school he could read a Greek grammar in Latin with the ease and accuracy of an Eton or Harrow youth. About 1863 Mr. Burke had left the school, and Mr. W. J. Jeaffreson had arrived as Principal. He, too, did not fail either to recognize the brilliant power of Br. Thakur. When barely sixteen Br. Thakur matriculated with Sanskrit for his second language in our Univefsity. He joined Elphinstone College in 1866, when that pre-eminent philosopher and Greek scholar, Sir Alexander Grant, of honored memory, was Principal. Great as his learning was, he never failed to recognize merit and ability, though ever so little, in his Indian pupils. Brother Thakur took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1868, with Greek for his second language. There is no other instance of any one having taken his degree in our University with Greek for his second language. In 1869 he successfully competed for the Civil Service and selected Bombay as the field of his future labour. He finally passed out second in rank in 1872. His official life was one of ceaseless honest toil ; in the discharge of his duties he had but one principle, " heart within and God overhead." As a friend he was frank, sincere and full of generous sympathies, never failing to mingle his tears with those of him he called his friend, exulting with him in his success and enjoying with him his joys without mitigation in the most exemplary manner. In this he answered the description of a friend, given by Cicero, viz., that a true friend doubles the Joys and halves the sorrows of those he loves. As a scholar Brother Thakur surpassed every man it has been my singular fortune to meet in all my literary wanderings these rigid twenty-five years of my life—in quest of light and knowledge. Perhaps with more settled habits, regulated work, and steadier life than what necessarily fell to his lot as a travelling district officer, he would have been able to leave behind more substantial work which he wanted to accomplish if had been spared by Providence. In the acquisition of knowledge, whether in languages, mathematics or philosophy, Brother Thakur was his own intellectual star—his own guide—his own selector of books. He never had a Buckle to guide him. He was his own Buckle. I do not for a moment suppose that brother Thakur was a perfect man, true to our masonic principle of charity. Let us draw a veil over his infirmities remembering that after all we are frail mortals ! Let us contemplate what was beautiful in him and worthy of imitation. It will not suit the solemnity of this melancholy occasion to touch the humorous and witty side of his nature. It is as romantic as any romance could possibly be. His habits were extremely simple, often bordering on carelessness in attire. His heart was susceptible of the noblest passion, as his head was capacious in retaining the varied knowledge of cosmopolitan literature. With all this profound learning he was meek and humble ; never boastful of what he knew, never jealous of a rival, never afraid of being beaten, ever encouraging those in whom he found even a spark of intellect. Simple, unostentatious and retiring in the society of friends, he was full of vivacity, of great, remarkably great conversational powers, often chit-chatting the livelong night. To me it was not only a privilege, but a blessing to know him, to love him, and to be loved by him. Accept this, brethren, as the tribute of a sorrowing friend, and of sorrowing Lodge with whose sorrows you have assembled to mingle your own on the early loss of such a valued brother. Aye, in the early loss is the main sting ! What Smile speaks of Washington, may well be spoken of brother Thakur :—" His greatness did not so much consist in his intellect and his genius as in his honor, his integrity, his truthfulness, and his high and controlling sense—in a word in his genuine nobility of character.

The Rt. Wor. Master in the chair having delivered an address suitable to the mournful occasion,—

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Past Master of the lodge, proposed "That this Lodge has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Bro. Shripad Babaji Thakur, who in the course of a career extending over many years, by his unostentatious manner, genial disposition, and devotion to his duties proved to be an examplary member of our Lodge. The Lodge while placing on record this expression of its grief at the deceased brother's untimely death, and its appreciation of his high masonic qualities, directs that it shall go into mourning for a period of one month from this date." Mr. Murzban in submitting the above proposition spoke of the scholarship and the many virtues of the deceased, in whom the country had lost a valuable and useful citizen.

Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, in seconding the resolution, expressed his profound sympathy with the Hindu community, who had lost in the deceased one of their best and foremost members. The Parsees, he said, equally felt the irreparable loss, as there were not many men of the stamp and character of the deceased to be found in the length and breadth of India. Such men were rare, and they could ill afford to lose them in the very prime of life.

The Worshipful Master in the chair, in submitting the proposition to the meeting, spoke about the deceased's good qualities of head and heart. He said that the deceased was a great friend of his ever since he had joined the Elphinstone College, and he always admired his scholarship and ability. As a mason the deceased had discharged his duties in a most faithful, zealous, and conscientious manner.

The resolution was carried in solemn silence.

Mr. K. R. Cama proposed—" That the members of this lodge sincerely sympathise with the family of the deceased brother in their sad affliction, and trust that the Grand Architect of the universe, who in his wisdom has been pleased to visit them with such a heavy calamity, will endow them with fortitude and patience to bow to his divine will. The lodge further resolves that a copy of this resolution, as well as of the one just passed, be communicated to the widow and the mother of the deceased."

Khan Bahadoor J. D. Wadia, having seconded the resolution, it was carried.

Mr. J. M. Cursetji spoke of the many noble qualities of the departed brother, deeply deploring the loss of a geninue mason at such an early age.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE TANNA PARSEE SCANDAL.

THE case in which two young Parsees are charged with having unlawfully placed under restraint, or caused to be put under unlawful restraint, one Burjorjee Eduljee Makhania, his father, mother, and sister, was again resumed before Mr. Jehangir Cursetji Maneckjee, Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, on Saturday last. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government pleader, and Mr. B. N. Bhajikar, represented the complainants, while Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, instructed by Mr. Atmaram, appeared for the two accused, Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ramakhdawalla and Shapurjee Adarjee Kalfati.

Shapurjee Adurjee Kalfati, the first accused in this case, was put into the box, and examined by the court :—He had heard the evidence of the prosecution in this case. He had also heard what was said in evidence by the second accused on the last occasion.

Do you wish to give any explanation with regard to the charge made against you ?—I have instructed counsel, and will leave the matter in his hands.

What interest have you in Cooverbai ?—None, except that we live in the same house.

What reason was there, then, for your taking such an interest in her visit to her pleaders and undertake to pay her expenses ?—When she was on one occasion assaulted by her mother, she came to me, and asked my assistance and aid. On a second occasion when assaulted, she begged to be introduced to a vakil, and I helped her by taking and introducing her to accused No. 1, who was a lawyer's clerk, and offered to pay costs.

There were about thirty or thirty-five tenants living in the same house as witness, in Cowasjee Patel Street. He used generally advance money to Cooverbai's brother, the complainant, her mother, and also her uncle. This was Cooverbai's reason for coming to him for assistance.

Was Cooverbai ever in the Ripon Music Hall ?—No, her brother used to come occasionally.

If what you say is true, what reason had you for accompanying Dadabhoy to the station, and cause this telegram to be sent ?—I was returning from work about one o'clock, and heard while seated in the train that some Parsee girl had been beaten and forcibly taken away. I did not hear where to, or who she was. I then went to the police court, where I met Dadabhoy, who told me that a settlement had been come to in the assault case, and then they had beaten and taken her away ; also that he had followed her, and saw she had been confined in a strange house (a Purbhoo's house) in the same street she lives in. That is the house we lived in at the time. Dadabhoy then said that Cooverbai had sent word by a certain boy that an attempt should be made to release her ; also that a summons had been taken out, and the case was to be heard on the 25th of that month. I then left for my house, but on the way I met Dadabhoy Shapurjee and Hormusjee Jamsetjee. They were talking to some Parsees. I did not recognise who was in the crowd ; and these two Parsees were saying that the girl had been sent to Kurjut with her mother. Going to the Victoria Terminus station I found Dadabhoy there, who, I had learnt at the police court, had gone there. There Dadabhoy told me he was about to send a telegram in my name. I asked why, and he eventually despatched it in his own name. I did not see who drafted the telegram. (I paid the cost over to Dadabhoy, saying, " You may take the money if you want."

Did you read the message before it was despatched ?—No, I cannot read, nor do I understand English.

On being asked immediately after this reply, in English, "Did you see Dadabhoy read it ?" he promptly replied, " I was not near the telegraph office and did not see him do so." He may have heard the signaller giving his evidence, but could not recollect all he then said. He had seen Dadabhoy on only two occasions up to this time. He was no friend of his (witness) at all. Witness knew nothing as to his circumstances. The money witness had given Dadabhoy at the station was advanced on behalf of Cooverbai.

Then really you were interested in the despatch of that telegram ?—I was not. Cooverbai was not detained at my desire.

Did you tell Dadabhoy that you had heard she had left for Kurjut with her mother ?—No.

Continuing :—He accompanied accused No. 1 to Tanna to assist him as he had been asked. Witness rendered no further assistance than accompanying him. Witness met Jamsetjee Cursetjee Callianwalla at Tanna. He might have heard the evidence given by him, but did not recollect. His counsel would reply to any points that required an explanation in that evidence or any other evidence. Counsel had instructions regarding the conduct of the case.

Did you go near Cooverbai when she and her party were at the Tanna station ?—No, as it was a ladies' waiting-room, I did not attempt to prevent her getting into the carriage outside the station. No disturbance took place between me and the complainant.

Mr. Bhajikar, in the absence of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, then addressed the court at some length upon the grounds of the charges the prosecution relied on to procure a conviction. He said the charges framed by them would be seen to be covered by sections 211, 342, and 447 of the Indian Penal Code. Counsel was of opinion, that sufficient evidence had been adduced by his client in the case to justify his Worship in now framing charges under the sections he had alluded to, and that the only points now to be considered were what facts had been gathered and of what material they consisted. That the accused had not acted *bona fide* in their actions, as the steps they took to accomplish their end would show. Dadabhoy had admitted in his evidence that he had been a lawyer's clerk for something like twelve or thirteen years, and it was a most remarkable circumstance, and one that could not be explained away. Counsel contended that one of such long standing in the legal profession should omit so essential a point as the reading of a document before appending his signature thereto, for he had admitted having signed and sent the message. His interest, too, appeared to be inconsistent with the action he took in sending the telegram, and it only disclosed perfect method in his movements, and his whole story about the matter would be seen to be most unreliable. Again, he had stated that he and No. 2 had gone to the station together, which was denied by the latter, and the interest shown by No. 2, counsel was of opinion, was sufficiently clear to prove that Dadabhoy's action was premeditated. If whether No. 2 had stated that he had been asked to assist by Dadabhoy, to whom he handed over Rs. 20, and accompanied him to Tanna only for company's sake. The police man had stated that on their alighting he had been asked by accused No. 1, " *Amchi manooshi hai kai ?*" and understood accused to mean his wife. Mr. Jefferies had also deposed that accused No. 1 had mentioned a female relative had been abducted, and he understood accused to mean she was his wife or sister. Accused No 2, Shapurjee, had stated in evidence that he had heard in a tram car that Cooverbai had been taken away by her mother and some others, and yet he did not mention this to his legal adviser, Dadabhoy, and besides, though both were, or appeared to be, interested exceedingly in Cooverbai, neither appears to have told the other of what he was

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PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE PROPERTY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOREE BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of uncalimed articles and lost luggage.

Library of books from an up-country station to be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant at 2 p.m. at their rooms, consisting of encyclopœdia, brittanica, works of reference, books on travel, law books, and others on general subject.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

Under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 noon, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, a quantity of Unserviceable stores, four transport carts, &c., &c.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LANDED PROPERTY, EITHER WHOLLY OR IN MOST CONVENIENT LOTS, IN WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On benalf of all concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless the property is previously disposed of by private contract or contracts) put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the property undersdescribed, first in one lot under a reserved price, but if not sold in one lot, then in three unequal lots under reserved prices, viz, one of 5,294 square yards or thereabouts, including the bungalow and the greater portion of the outhouses at present standing on the premises, another of 2,780 square yards or thereabouts, and a third of 1,803 square yards or thereabouts; but if the property is not sold in one lot, or in the said three unequal lots, then in three vacant lots of 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, each measuring about 100 feet in width from north to south, and from 300 to 380 feet in depth from east to west, also under reserved prices, the bungalow and outhouses being put up for sale separately for removal of the materials.

The following is the description of the property as one lot:—

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy, on the east side of the, Warden Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,513 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Messrs. Kessowjee Damodhar and Wajeeo Coorji, on the south by the property of Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper, on the east by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and leading to Gowalia Tank Road, and on the west by the Warden Road, and which said piece is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 331 and 338, and which messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21 and 23, and was formerly in the occupation successively of Mr. George Cotton and Colonel Hibert, and is now in that of Mr. Haji Cassum.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 5, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints
5 " T red gagrapat.
8 cases T Red cambrics.
6 cases white shirtings.
1 bale T red cambrics.
5 cases white muills.
4 " printed handkerchieves.
10 " 40 tins each, 56 lbs. printing ink.
14 " 80 " 28 " " "
1 case coloured felt cloth.
1 case ivory buttons.
236 steel and tin tea kettles.
On account of the concerned—
25 boxes bar soap and 13 cases playing cards.
By order of Abdoolally Tyebally and on account and at the risk of Esmail Mahomed Mitha—
600 gross porcelain buttons.
On account of the concerned—
40 bundles each 10 lbs, mule twist, No. 60.
On account of the concerned—
400 to 600 boxes Mogal bar soap,
J H G 147-18—2 cases 156 packets coloured lama braid.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 " " office shigram.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 light English-built buggy.
1 grey C. B. entire horse, aged, has been raced, goes in trap or four-wheeler, and in saddle.
1 neat light English-built double-seated miniature brougham.
1 neat light English-built landau.
1 Budge tricycle ball bearing, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Brooklyn Hall," Bellasis Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co. Limited, the valuable and handsome french polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Soehne, marble clock, iron-safe on stand, table ornaments, china flower vases, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c, the property of the late Mrs. E. GIBBONS.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Action at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome F.-P. blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, travelling kit, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, an American organ by Mason and Hamlin, 6 stops, made especially for India, rivetted keys, travelling case, a first-rate square piano by Schiedmayer, nearly new, China and Satsuma flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments Hinks table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Colonel W. P. LA TOUCHE.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view,

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

A consignment of 6 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex s.s. Peninsular, consisting of fancy worsted suiting, blue oxford and slate venetian, diagonal cheviot check suiting, mix twill diagonal and worsted light mix cords, light fancy, brown, light grey and blue twill, black cords, solid twill, diagonal, and cords, fancy stripe, worsted, fancy diagonal coating, light thin fancy worsted, 2 checks and stripes, scotch stripes, light check worsted coating, light blue vienna, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 12 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAPOO KHOTE STREET OR JAMLEE MOHOLLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Vundrawundas Virzlall, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Abdoola Hajee, Tar Khatijabai, his wife, Esmail Abdoola and Hajrabai, wife of Jooma Goolam Hoosein and Noor Mahomed Hajee Tar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively, the 28th day of September 1883, and 22nd day of December 1884, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bapoo Khote Street, in the registeration sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under No. 78 and by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1005, new No. 3130, old survey No. 1271, and new survey No. 1211, containing by admeasurement 146 and six ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bapoo Khote Street or Jamlee Moholla, on the north by the house of the said Noor Mahomed Haji Tar, and on the south by the house of Khutree Aba Jooma.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 5, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 3.

YESTERDAY'S financial quotations from London show little change from those wired on the previous evening, Consols having remained at 98⅛ and Silver at 42⅜d. per oz. Rupee Securities, however, were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours and 1-16 in 4½ per cents., at £67⅞ and £69⅜, respectively, thus reverting to Wednesday's quotations. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 107¾. In Paris, Rentes were still quoted at 84½, and Exchange on London was steady at francs 25·16.

In the General Produce markets Wheat was dull, Rapeseed was quiet but steady, Linseed was quiet, but no further change in prices had taken place in any description. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,550,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters more than last week. The weather is stated to be favourable to the Wheat crop.

There was much less doing in Liverpool yesterday, the total sales having aggregated only 7,000 bales, of which, however, the large proportion of 1,500 bales consisted of Surats, and the market closed steady, Surats firm. There was no further change in spot prices, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions. It is announced that there will be holidays till Tuesday. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The weekly statistics from Liverpool show a material increase in the volume of business in Cotton, the total sales having amounted to 58,000 bales, or 14,000 bales above the previous week's figures, while the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded was 12,000 bales more, at 91,000 bales. The Imports had been 31,000 bales, of which 21,000 were Surats. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 18,000 bales; but, even so, it was still 122,000 bales heavier than at this time last year and only 20,000 bales lighter than in 1887. Notwithstanding the comparatively large sales of Surats during the week, the Stock, owing to much heavier imports, had increased by 15,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 163,000 bales. The total Visible Supply has fallen off by 30,000 bales since the previous Friday, but of East Indian Cotton there were 4,000 bales more in sight. Our usual comparative figures given below show the total Visible Supply for all Europe to be within 4,000 bales of what it was at this time last year, though 328,000 bales less than in 1887; while in the case of East Indian Cotton an increase of 80,000 bales and a decrease of 167,000 bales, respectively, are shown. An advance in spot prices to the extent of ⅛d. in Mid-American and "Fine" Broach and of 1-16d. in "Good" Broach, Oomra and Dhollera of all grades, and "Good" Hingunghat has been established, during the week, while a rise in American Arrivals, ranging from 3-32d. in the nearest position to 1-64d in the most distant, has taken place. Compared with the two previous years, the present price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool is 11-16d. and ⅜d. per lb. higher, respectively.

September Futures were a point higher in New York yesterday at 10·20 cents, the spot price being unaltered at 11 5-16d. The week's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were only 1,000 bales; and the total Receipts since the beginning of the season now shows a decrease of 10,000 bales compared with last year's arrivals, and an increase of 289,000 bales as against those for the year before. To-day's American message quotes Mid-Uplands unchanged, and September Futures one point higher, at 10·21 cents, August also being put up one point, at 10·67 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889	1888	1887
Week's receipts	1,000	9,000	2,000
" exports to U. K.	10,000	11,000	17,000
" " Continent	1,000	4,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,491,000	5,501,000	5,202,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,757,000	2,780,000	2,630,000
" " to Continent do.	1,902,000	1,799,000	1,698,000
" Stock in the Ports	116,000	178,000	156,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,150,000	1,153,600	1,478,480
" Surats	340,000	260,340	507,200
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	645,000	523,200	665,080
" London	21,000	16,000	33,000
American Afloat	20,000	12,000	24,000
East Indian "	31,000	42,000	60,000
	717,000	593,200	782,080
Price of Mid.-Americans	6¼d.	5 9-16d.	5¾d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.	4 3-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1⅛d.	1 9-16d.

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton market to-day, the purchases from godown having reached some 1,500 bales, consisting mainly of Digrus at Rs. 219 and Bengals at Rs. 215" with smaller parcels of Wadwan at Rs. 207¼; and Hingunghat at Rs. 241 per candy. The tone of the market keeps steady, and there is no quotable change in rates. For contracts in the new crop also previous quotations are repeated.

WHEAT.—The dull feeling apparent in this market for the last few days continues, and rates have at length given way one anna per cent.; but this concession has failed to attract buyers, and only a small business is reported. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cwt	Rs. 4- 9-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	4- 8-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4- 6-0	"
Red Delhi	3-15-0	"
Hard and Yellow	4- 7-0 to Rs 4-8-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	4- 5-0	"
Hard Red	3-14-0	"

SEEDS, though less dull than Wheat, are now very quiet, and business both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* is on a small scale at our quotations, while in other kinds there is nothing doing to speak of, and rates rule as before.

Linseed	Rs. 7-7-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 8-15-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 8-2-0 to 8-3-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 7-15-0	"

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	719	bales.
Wheat	12,374	cwt.
Linseed	4,910	"
Rapeseed	11,751	"
Poppy seed	826	"
Ground nuts	566	"
Castor seed	1,243	"

FREIGHTS continue quiet with little enquiry either for ready or forward tonnage. The Strathclyde (s) has been fixed to speculators for picked ports at 22s. per ton with option of Timber for this month's loading. The following are the current quotations:—

Liverpool, Cotton	22s. 6d.	Wheat &c.	21s. 3d.	per ton.
London "	22s. 6d.	"	21s. 3d.	"
Hull "	21s. 3d. (nom.),	"	20s. 6d.	"
Dunkirk "	23s. 9d.	"	23s. 9d.	"
Havre "	22s. 6d.	"	22s.	"
Antwerp "	21s. 3d.	"	20s. 3d. to 21s. 3d.	"
Marseilles "	22s. 6d.	"	22s.	"
Genoa "	22s. 6d.	"	22s.	"
Trieste & Venice	" 35s. (at ex. 2s.)	"	30s. (at ex. 2s.)	"

EXCHANGE opened quiet with Bank Telegraphic offered at 1s. 4¼d. in one direction for forward transfer; but business throughout the day has been very limited, very few Merchants' Bills coming out at the decline, and but a slight enquiry for remittance having been felt, Calcutta is reported to be fairly steady. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·72½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—With Calcutta rates at par for cash, and 100 1-16 for the next account, Fours were rather weak here for Money at 100⅛, though steady at somewhat higher rates for account. Eventually the quotation became 100 3-16 for cash and the next settlement and par for September, at which we closed, with 4½ per cent. Paper still quoted at 103¾ (nominal).

SHARES have been neglected to-day on every line, and the only changes which we have to report this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares, at Rs. 990; of Rs. 5 in Queen, at Rs. 895; of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Mill shares, at Rs. 440; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 967½ per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GEOGHEGAN—July 4, at Cornwall Gardens, wife of Capt T P Geoghegan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.
ROSS—July 15, at West Brighton, Emma, wife of Harry Thornton Ross, Supt of Police, Ganjam District, Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALCOCK—MALONY—July 10, at St Saviour's Church, Hoxton, John Backhouse Alcock, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Blanche Frances Agatha Molony, daughter of late Rev C W Molony.
ANDERSON—MACNABB—July 16, at St James's, Piccadilly, Henry Aiken Anderson, Bengal Civil Service, son of late Findlay Anderson, Madras Civil Service, to Ethel Amy Macnabb, daughter of James William Macnabb, late Bengal Civil Service.
BARR—WILSON—July 2, at the parish church, Horning, Norfolk, George Arthur Barr, M R C S, L R C P, Lond, son of late Maj-Gen W Barr, late Bengal Royal Artillery, to Catherine, daughter of late Capt J H Wilson, of Bombay.
KELSO—DUDINGSTON—July 10, at Milton Church, Southsea, John Edward Harry Kelso, M B, C M, son of late Col Kelso, Madras Cavalry, to Cecilia Emily, daughter of late John Charles Rainsford Dudingston.

DEATHS.

DAY—July 10, at Cheltenham, Francis Day, LL D, C I E, F L S, F Z S, Deputy Surgn-Gen, Madras Army, aged 69.
FREEMAN—July 9, at Leamington, Margaret, widow of Lieut C S Freeman, H E I C S.
LAING—July 5, at Calcutta, James McGregor Laing, M A, F R C S, of Clapton-square, N E.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BEAMAN—August 1, at Rajkot, Frank Henry, dearly loved youngest son of F. C. O. Beaman, Bo. C. S., aged 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COPELAND—July 22, at "Prospect Lodge," Landour, the wife of Mr D P Copeland, Assam Forest Department, of a daughter.
MILLER—July 28, at Simla, the wife of J O Miller, C S, of a daughter.
VAN GEYZEL—August 1, at "Bonheim," Nungumbaukum, the wife of Surg J L Van Gayzel, of a daughter.
WYLIE—July 28, at Etawah, N-W P, the wife of G Wylie, Irrigation Branch, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RICKER—COOPER—July 23, at St James', Calcutta, by the Rev Herbert Taylor Ottley, M A, Chas J C Ricker, Opium Department, N-W P, to Ella Maude, eldest daughter of John Cooper, Esq, late Lieutenant, 97th Foot, and grand daughter of the late General George Cooper, Commandant, Dinapore Division.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1889.

AMONG the rather miscellaneous assortment of short and long articles that make up the contents of the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* is one with the attractive title, "Is Russia Vulnerable in Central Asia?" While we cannot quite agree with the unnamed writer of the contribution that current English literature "teams" with warnings against the menacing attitude of our Muscovite friends, we concur with him that it "would be instructive occasionally, by way of a change, to touch upon the other side of the question." Those who expect to find any new or striking ideas on the vulnerability of Russia's position south of the Caucasus will, we are afraid, be disappointed. The mass of facts and opinions brought together might be appropriately styled "The Political Future of Asia: a Review of the Situation." In spite of what the writer observes about the voluminous writings on the Russian advance towards the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea we are inclined to think that with people at home the subject is still "caviare to the general." Everybody, of course, knows, speaking broadly, that Russia is getting nearer and nearer to our frontiers, and that we are preparing to defend ourselves when the time comes. But comparatively few have either the inclination or the opportunity, if they have the requisite time, to closely follow events occurring in countries remote from England; and it is to such as these the exhaustive *resume* before us is, we presume, mainly addressed. There is little in the article to assist the curious, who will doubtless find some interest in speculating on its authorship. Some of the views enunciated correspond with the opinions expressed by that laborious student of Central Asian politics, Sir Richard Temple; but on such a slender basis it would not be safe to conclude that we owe this well-informed article to the prolific pen of the ex-Governor of Bombay. The writer, whoever he may be, doubtless has good reasons for withholding his name. When a person without diffidence or circumlocution lays down the law and decides questions of the gravest possible moment, it is natural to inquire what his authority is. Are his antecedents and knowledge such as to justify us in attaching full weight to his admonitions or accepting with entire faith the conclusions at which he arrives? The reviewer has no doubt as to the aggressiveness of Russia, and he regards war between that Power and ourselves for the future supremacy in Asia as inevitable sooner or later—perhaps sooner than later. The point on which the reviewer and Sir Richard Temple, if they are not one and the same person, agree is as to the tactics the enemy is likely to adopt when he finally decides to make the supreme effort to round off his Asiatic conquests. "Everything tends to show," we are told, "that Russia will invade India from the side of Herat or Southern Persia, if she can. The passes and roads that connect the Upper Oxus with India through Chitral, Dir Gilgit, and Kashmir are not favourable to the passage of an army capable of conquering India." The two authorities also agree that a pitched battle will practically decide the issue, though the reviewer does not, like Sir Richard Temple on another occasion, foretell the exact spot on which the decisive engagement is to be fought.

The probable attitude of the "independent Asiatic Powers" in the event of war is discussed with a candour that is perhaps more remarkable for its courage than its discretion. His Majesty the Shah, for example, if he had the article translated to him, would not be highly gratified by the remarks on that "miserable monarchy" over which he for the present rules, and without going other so far as Mr. Rees, Lord Castletown, and undiscriminating eulogists of Nasr-ed-Din no one can deny that the reviewer's unconcealed contempt for that personage as the sovereign of a once mighty nation is altogether undeserved. The comparison drawn between Afghanistan and Persia, however, is not altogether fair. Afghanistan is "independent and ready to fight for its independence any day." Persia," at any rate under the reigning Shah, is simply the plaything of England and Russia—more especially of Russia." Again, "the fact is," he says, "that the patriotic spirit still burns in the heart of the Afghan, whereas in that of the Persian it has dwindled down to empty braggadocio—not that there is not good stuff left in Persia, but the rulers and nobles of the country are, as a rule, too effete to bring it to the front." He hardly makes sufficient allowance for the peculiarity of Persia's position, and Abdur Rahman, if his throne were at Teheran instead of Cabul, might not be more valiant than the potentate who has lately been made so much of in England. A feeling that he was going a little too far seems to have occurred to the reviewer, for he confesses that the position of the two countries is not identical. "It must be admitted," he adds, "that while England has always insisted that Afghanistan should be outside the sphere of Russia's influence, it has never, since the days of Malcolm's and Harford Jones's missions, accorded a similarly determined protection to Persia." As to Afghan policy in relation to an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and England the reviewer thinks that if by freely unloosing the State purse strings and in other ways we show the Afghans that it is to their interest to continue in alliance with us we shall not have much to fear. That is self-evident, and there is no reason, we imagine, to apprehend that the Government of India are unmindful of the necessities of the situation. While he regrets that "the prejudices of the Amir and the Afghans"—and he might have added the susceptibilities of others—prevent our extending railway communications for the present from Chaman to Kandahar and from Bannu to Ghazni, he points out that, as matters stand, the advantage of proximity to the future scene of warlike operations rests with us. "Once war is declared both sides will promptly push forward their railways, materials for which will have been collected beforehand at suitable points on the respective frontiers. But all this being taken into consideration, the Indian termini are nearer to the Indian line of defence than the Russian termini are." With regard to China his view is that she will probably remain neutral when the struggle for Asiatic ascendancy takes place. While, however, he thinks that the Celestial Empire is not likely to be more friendly to us than to our rival, owing largely to recent action in Upper Burma and the Shan States, he strongly insists upon the importance of maintaining a good understanding with the Pekin Government. "One thing we may say, and that is, if English statesmen, knowing well that the time is at hand when England and Russia must decide by force of arms the question which is to be supreme in Asia, do not conciliate, as far as possible, and cultivate the friendship of China with a view to an offensive and defensive alliance with her, then those statesmen are heedlessly flouting a valuable ally." There is no reason, as he admits, to suppose that the British authorities are indifferent to the value of Chinese friendship, but his reminder will do no harm. Recent events have brought us very close to the dominions of the Emperor of China, and Sir John Walsham, our Minister at Pekin, has a task of extreme delicacy. That he is fully alive to the importance of the functions he has to discharge in view of the existing circumstances we entertain no doubt, and it is satisfactory to be able to agree with the reviewer "that on the whole we have every reason to suppose that the friendship of China is a possession that British diplomatists value and aim at both gaining and retaining."

Passing on to Persia, Turkish Arabia, Syria, and Asia Minor, the reviewer insists, as others have done, that it is in these parts we are most vulnerable. His references to the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway reminds us that according to a rumour prevailing in influential circles at home a few weeks ago the prospects of that long projected undertaking are brighter now than they ever were. If there is any foundation for the report, the writer's warnings are not untimely. "It is most important," he points out, "that we should watch our interests in Syria, Asia Minor, Turkish Arabia, and Southern Persia with an ever wakeful eye, ready to seize an opportunity and to thwart the attempts of others." That the control of the "Scanderoon-Bagdad-Quetta line" should be in our hands he holds essential to the security of India. His forecast, though a trifle bold, is interesting: "We can," he observes, "put no faith in the stability of the Sultan's Empire. It may break up any day; and when that happens, Egypt, Syria, and Turkish Arabia must be our share; unless, indeed, we can succeed in founding under our protection, or at least with our support, an Asiatic Turkish Empire, which will hold Asia Minor, Syria, and Turkish Arabia for us until the time comes, when we have no choice but take them (or at least the two latter) over ourselves. The advance of Russia southward from the Caucasus threatens to sever Asia Minor from Turkish Arabia. That Kars is now in Russian hands is not a dangerous menace to India; but it will be an evil day for us when the Russians seize Bagdad and Bushire and the French Aleppo and Antioch. Therefore we should decide what share of Turkey in Asia and Persia must at the great dismemberment be ours, and prepare ourselves to fight if necessary for the possession thereof." It may be that Egypt as well as Syria and Turkish Arabia are destined some day to be incorporated in the British Empire, but Lord Salisbury, who already has his work cut out in allaying French misgivings and suspicion, will hardly thank the reviewer for making so frank an avowal. But this is not the sole or perhaps the least of what we may call his indiscretions. We cannot see the wisdom of his speculations on what he styles "the dangers that lie behind our Army Corps fighting on the Kabul-Kandahar line." If the Russians are bent on invading this country at the first opportunity, they at all events will not regret the incautious utterances referred to. The Editor of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* should seriously consider whether it is wise to allow experts to put forward their views on the gravest questions under the veil of secrecy, and without apparently a due sense of the responsibility attaching to what they may choose to write.

WAD-EL-NJUMI'S vain boast has recoiled on his own head. In the words of the Guard's motto, Wad-el-Njumi dies but never surrenders, the misguided leader of ten thousand misguided men defied the British commader when offered terms of peace and bade him remember the fate of Gordon and of Hicks. In yesterday's action, of which we publish a detailed account, it will be seen that General Grenfell, having reconnoitred the enemy's position on Friday night, decided upon fighting without further delay. The troops under Colonel Wodehouse had joined him and reinforcements of the 20th Hussars who were in Egypt from 1885 to 1887, and a squadron of Egyptian cavalry had reached Toski that day. Accordingly at daybreak operations commenced, and its short, sharp character may be judged from the fact that an account of the engagement wired from Korosko some miles distant, after the close of the affray reached Cairo on the way to the War Office before sunset. Colonel Wodehouse's tactics have been justified; his treatment of the Dervishes had the effect he foresaw; they had been reduced far below fighting condition and their entire destruction when they fled panic-stricken into the desert would have been easy of accomplishment. The Dervishes had long since begun to feel the effect of Colonel Wodehouse's powder and

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF THE DERVISHES.

WAD-EL-NJUMI KILLED.

CAIRO, Aug. 3.

An official telegram from General Sir Francis Grenfell from Korosko, this afternoon has been received here announcing the utter defeat of the Dervishes.

The telegram reports that a brilliant engagement took place this morning, resulting in the complete rout and demoralisation of the enemy.

So soon as day broke, it appears General Grinfell mustered his men, and at a still early hour marched against the Dervishes, coming in contact with them near Toski, which place he had previously decided upon as the base of operations, and in a short but brisk engagement achieved unexpectedly great success.

Wad-el-Njumi, the Dervish leader, several of his principal Emirs and five hundred of his best trained fighting men were killed.

The wounded among the Dervishes are stated to be "nearly a thousand."

Ascertaining the extent of the disaster which had befallen them, the remainder of the Dervishes fled panic-stricken into the desert.

The English and Egyptian losses during the day were but trifling.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

THE TROOPS RETURN TO CAIRO.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Details of the action at Toski have been wired by General Grenfell to the War Office. It appears that he attacked the Dervishes with two brigades of Infantry and a detachment of eighty men of the 20th Hussars.

The enemy charged repeatedly, but were driven back with heavy losses, and several standards and guns were taken.

The fight lasted for seven hours. Our loss was under a hundred killed and wounded—British and Egyptian combined.

During the day the Egyptian Cavalry made several splendid charges, and in these they were joined by the Hussars, who fought capitally.

The Dervishes resisted stubbornly, dying where they stood.

Wad-el-Njumi's body was brought into camp in course of the afternoon and recognised.

Major Kitchener commanded the mounted forces; Colonel Wodehouse, the Infantry; Colonel Rundle, the Artillery; and Colonel Irwin, the Hussars.

THE FORCES WILL RETURN TO CAIRO.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DERVISHES KILLED.

Later.

A later cable from Cairo puts the number of Dervishes killed at 1,500.

The message adds: the Egyptians behaved splendidly, and General Grenfell displayed great strategy in the operations.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN ENGLAND.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

FIVE MILES OF IRONCLADS.

*LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Emperor William arrived at Portsmouth this afternoon, where the welcome afforded him was most enthusiastic.

The afternoon was bright and the Solent presented a picturesque and animated appearance, being crowded with vessels of all kinds, launches and boats, containing numbers of gaily-dressed sightseers, while Spithead was literally covered with spectators.

The scene on the water was most imposing, the yards of a hundred and twenty men-of-war and numerous ocean steamers were all manned by sailors, and the war vessels, steamers and pleasure-boats were brilliantly bedecked with bunting.

So soon as the approach of the German vessels was signalled, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales set out on board the Royal yacht Osborne, steamed to the entrance of the Channel to met the Kaiser, and "welcome" was signalled to the Hohenzollern. Their Royal Highnesses' vessel escorted the German squadron to Portsmouth, where the squadron anchored.

The Kaiser on board the Hohenzollern then steamed through five miles of British iron-clads and landed at Cowes, the shore batteries firing a royal salute when the debarkation was made.

His Imperial Majesty and suite then proceeded at once to Osborne, where they were received by the Queen. The distinguished visitors dined with the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.

The Kaiser expressed himself exceedingly impressed with the enthusiastic reception accorded him.

The majority of the vessels anchored in the Solent during the night.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Great Naval Review which was to hav taken place yesterday was postponed owing to a storm at sea.

The Military Review, which the German Emperor will also attend, is fixed for Wednesday at Aldershot.

LORD SALISBURY AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

GOVERNMENT COUNTENANCE ASKED FOR.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Some correspondence which has passed between Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery on the subject of Imperial federation is published this morning.

Lord Salisbury expresses the opinion that it would be inexpedient for Government to summon a meeting of Colonial delegates in London to consider the question of federation, unless they were prepared to make some recommendation on the subject, but His Lordship says he would be happy to consider any suggestions the Federation League might be disposed to offer.

Lord Rosebery, replying on behalf of the League, says that unless Government countenances them, meetings on the subject would be useless.

[* Issued as an "Extra" with a portion of Saturday's edition.]

EXTENSIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN EGYPT.

STORES FOR KHARTOUM.

*LONDON, Aug. 2.

Military preparations on an extensive scale are being made with a view to possible contingencies in Egypt.

The Commissary at Cairo reports that he has accepted tenders for supplies of meat for the British troops, both at Wady-Halfa and Khartoum, and further that he has invited tenders for the supply of camels.

[*Issued as an "Extra" with a portion of Saturday's edition.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Imperial yacht, with the Emperor William on board and escorted by a German squadron, arrived at Spithead last evening and received a royal salute from the British fleet.

Shortly after the Hohenzollern dropped anchor, the Prince of Wales went off and escorted the Emperor to shore. Thence H. I. M. drove to Osborne, where the Queen was waiting to receive her Imperial guest.

His Majesty was most enthusiastically greeted. Thousands of persons were afloat in boats and yachts, and also large crowds on the shore, where every preparation befitting the occasion had been made.

HONOURS FOR THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor William has been gazetted a Honorary Admiral of the British Fleet.

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

The House of Commons has passed the Royal Grants Bill through Committee without any amendment having been introduced.

BRITISH ANNEXATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The British Government has annexed the Union and Phœnix groups of islands situated near the equator in the Pacific Ocean. It is understood that these annexations are made with a view of making them stations required for the proposed Pacific telegraph cable.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

CAIRO, Aug. 2.

General Grenfell to-day managed to inspect Wad-el-Njumi's camp from a distance, and saw the fighting men paraded for prayers. The Egyptian Cavalry have been completely victorious in two more smart skirmishes with the Dervishes. All the Egyptian troops, besides the 20th Hussars, have arrived at Toski.

THE TROUBLES IN CRETE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Sir James Fergusson last night, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that the troubles in Crete were due to the sanguinary quarrels that had taken place between different political factions in the island, and not to any revolt against the authority of the Sultan.

THE MAILS.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 16th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE STRIKE AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Aug. 4.

The resolutian made by the Mahajans of this city at the meeting at the Minister's residence on the 13th ultimo was not fully acted upon owing to the misunderstading of some tradespeople. However, on Saturday morning, at the instance of Shett Khushalchand Ambaidas, more than twenty shops were opened. Taking advantage of the split thus caused among the Mahajans, Mr. Khushalchand cleverly managed to influence a good many others to follow the same course, and with this view got the Mahajans to meet at the house of Nagarshett Hari Bhagti in the afternoon, where, after a warm discussion, a resolution to open all the shops in the city was unanimously passed, in pursuance whereof all the shops and banking places in the city and its surroundings were immediately opened. The Minister's resolute character mainly contributed to meet what at one time threatened to be serious embarrassment to the Gaekwaree Government. The city is after all calm, and wears its usual appearance. The general assistance of the Gaekwaree officials lightened Dewan Luxamanrao's heavy responsibilities. Although this movement originated from the commercial class, it was feared its contagion to unsettled districts might give to it a political significance.

AYUB KHAN'S RUMOURED ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

The *Pioneer* says that a report prevails in Karachi that Ayub Khan has escaped, but the Government of India has received no intimation of the fact from Kashmir.

LORD CONNEMARA.

Lord Connemara will reach Simla about the 5th October and will remain there a fortnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Trieste left for Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran (extra) from China left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. yesterday.

HONGKONG, Aug. 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s steamer Orion from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 4.

Mail steamer Victoria from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ " "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	84¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. "	69⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅜
Bar Silver	42½d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	58,000	bales.
" " " Surats	8,000	"
" " Import of Cotton	31,000	"
" " " Surats	21,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	645,000	"
" " " Surats	163,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.	21,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 19.

The retirement of the Parnellite counsel from the Special Commission, the proceedings connected with the inquiry regarding the proposed Royal Grants, the pending election in Marylebone, and the journey of the Irish leader to Edinburgh with a retinue of M.P.'s as large as the Shah's suite have shared with the revolting reappearance of the fiend or madman, familiarly known as Jack the Ripper, in monopolizing public attention this week. The view taken of the Irish member's withdrawal from the semi-judicial investigation into the charges preferred against them by the *Times* is, of course, coloured by party predilections. Conservatives blame, Liberals praise Mr. Parnell's action. The latter express regret that the Nationalist party did not wash their hands of the whole business after the Pigott perjuries, and seem to agree with Mr. T. M. Healy who, in his vehement speech at the last meeting of the Nationalist League in Dublin, described "the submission" of the Irish leaders to the jurisdiction and authority of the Commission—"a kind of tribunal of penance to which they were bound to resort for full confession and absolution"—as "one of the most lamentable incidents in the history of the present movement." It is said that one of Mr. Parnell's reasons for not withdrawing immediately upon the breakdown of the main indictment was that he might not give his opponent a pretext for accusing him, being afraid to go into the witness-box to be cross-examined respecting his entire political career. Of course, his withdrawal would not have necessarily prevented his being called as a witness, but all the same it might have been said, so Mr. Parnell's advisers thought that he was frightened and ran away. It will be noticed that neither Sir Charles Russell nor the counsel engaged for Mr. Parnell's colleagues gave any explanation to the Judges, for the decision come to by their clients—probably it was deemed unnecessary as well as respectful to their lordships to offer no reason. Certainly, after what occurred on Friday, when the Commission declined to order the production of the books of Mr. Houston's Society, there could be no doubt in the minds of Sir James Hannen and his colleagues as to the meaning of the Act. If there had been any uncertainty, it has since been cleared up, and unless Mr. Bernard Molloy has been misinformed his party are in possession of evidence relating to the notoriousPiggott letters that will create a profound sensation when it comes to be published in due course. Mr. Molloy, though a presentable and in all respects eminently respectable gentleman, has not hitherto been supposed to occupy the position of a confidant of his chiefs, but as the declaration I have referred to was made the night before last at one of Mr. Leveson-Gower's writings in Marylebone, it was probably founded on something that had been officially communicated to him. People are puzzled to know what Mr. Molloy could be referring to. According to the hon. member, the Cabinet are aware of the information in question, whatever it may be, having got into the hands of the Irish members, and he further tells us that is why Mr. Parnnell and Mr. Sexton were appointed members of the Special Committee on the Royal Grants! The connection between the Pigott letters and the Royal Grants is not very obvious. Is Mr. Molloy romancing, or is there some dreadful mystery to be disclosed "at the right time?" The insinuation that seems to be conveyed by his extraordinary words is incredible, and we may hope that the matter referred to is not of the character apparently implied, or that Mr. Molloy is labouring under some delusion. The morning organ of the Gladstonians head its leading article on Tuesday's proceedings in No. 1 Probate Court, "The Collapse of the Commission." That is not quite accurate. The Commission has not collapsed, but it is in a moribund state, and its approaching end excites no interest or regret in any quarter.

Mr. Goschen in his speeches, making a little too much of the defection of the Liberals from their leader, Mr. Gladstone may be right or wrong, but he is entitled to his opinions; and as he does not seemingly attempt to interfere with those of his followers, who have arrived at different conclusions, it is hard that he should be reproached as he was by some of the leading speakers at a representative meeting of London Liberals last night. Up to the time of writing, the report of the Committee has not been published; but assuming that the compromise agreed to between the Government and the Front Opposition Bench is correctly described in the papers, there is little chance of its being adopted by the House without a further and possibly greater display of angry feeling. Of course, militant Radicals, like Mr. Storey and Professor Hunter, are opposed to any further grants whatever being voted to the Royal Family, and their hostility was to be expected in any case. There is some talk of a demonstration in Hyde Park next Sunday to protest against any further addition to the expenditure on the Civil List. It is a pity that the near approach of Princess Victoria's wedding makes a speedy, not to say hurried, decision necessary. One of the most striking features of the agitation I referred to last week is, the comparative immunity of Messrs. Storey, Labouchere, and others from the usual storm of disapprobation that formerly visited those who attempted to interfere with the Royal Grants. Even the *Times*, which will not be suspected of disloyalty, admits that the children of the Heir-Apparent and the other grand-children of the Sovereign stand upon a different footing.

Sir Edward Watkin has chosen an unfortunate moment for bringing to the notice of Lord Cross his gigantic railway schemes for India. By gigantic schemes I mean, not only that railway to India of which the papers contain particulars, more or less elaborate, and which Sir Edward approves, but also the large expenditure he suggested to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and afterwards submitted to Lord Salisbury. The new Indian railway project is far less feasible than was Mr. W. P. Andrew's Euphrates Valley scheme of eighteen years ago. It is an essential feature of the new scheme that at Gibraltar, a vast broad-beamed boat, capable of taking on board a railway train, would have to be provided. This is realising in a contrary direction the late Captain Edes's plan for Panama: he showed that it would be practicable to transport ships on specially made railways from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I venture to prophesy that the twentieth century will be growing old before such a scheme as has been shadowed forth for railway communication to India becomes realisable, and, maybe, 2,000 A.D. will dawn before it is realised. The North Coast of Africa as a railway route from Tangiers to Alexandria by train—well, there has got to be a great deal more money than anybody waats in circulation before the many millions are sunk in the desert sands. Traffic then is more worth speaking of, while the discomforts of travel would be so great in number as to become unbearable. So much for the trans-African, trans-Egyptian, trans-Persian, trans-Beluchistan Railways. As for the Watkin expenditure in railways in India, Sir Edward, if that ilk, will have his Channel Tunnel complete long before the hundreds of millions he desiderates are provided. Of course, the Government of India would have to find the money, or grant lands, or guarantee interest. Mr. A. K. Connell yesterday at the East India Association read a paper on the financial condition of India, in which, without a word of passion or of prejudice, he has shown that your finances will not bear much more of railway burden without breaking down. He shows on page 10 of his paper that during the past six years the capital expenditure on Indian railways has increased by fifty millions sterling, and now stands at the enormous sum of Rx. 196,811,142, the interest charges being in 1888-89 Rx. 2,264,900 as against Rx. 731,713 in 1885-86. There is much in Mr. Connell's paper to excite interest and to cause comment. It is clear, from what is therein stated, that the Indian Goverament and the Indian people have reached such a position financially that heroic policies are impossible if serious disasters are to be avoided.

The only Parliamentary paper of any importance to India published this week is a Return to an Address of the House of Commons on June 24, showing the precise purposes to which provision for Famine Insurance has been applied in each year since the introduction of the scheme. Few subjects in connection with Indian finance are more tender than that relating to Lord Lytton's license-tax proposals of 1877-78. It roused your Mr. Kittredge to burning eloquence, in which he quoted Scripture against the Government with an appositeness seldom attained—even by Mr. Labouchere, who has a scriptural allusion in every speech he now makes. The Bombay delegate to India in 1885 found in the misappropriation of the fund material for earnest declamation, and used it to the manifest delight of the audiences he addressed. The return is a striking monument to the vanity of human hopes and the worthlessness of official utterances. Never were there promises of a more definite or more uncompromising character than those made by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey as to the inviolability of this fund. Never did promises prove so worthless. A comparison between what was said and what has been done would form a striking object lesson. This letter, however, is not intended for *tableaux* of that kind.

The *Oracle*, most appropriate of names for a financial journal, is one of the numerous tribe of money papers which, investors being numerous, find a clientele in this country. In its latest issue it observes that "Hyderabad Deccans continue to drop. A couple of months ago these shares were within sight of par; now they can be bought at 8, and look as if they were going lower." Thanks to the Royal Grants, the Royal Wedding, the Parnell Commission, and various other matters, Parliamentary consideration of Deccans has slightly lapsed. A few weeks more of indifference, and the Session will be over. Then the Secretary of State can do as he likes, satisfied that next Session will bring its own troubles, and everybody be prepared to let byegones be byegones. Many a true word is spoken in jest. One of these "little words" appears in the following scrap of telephonic conversation, which the last issue of the *Sunday Times* gave us:—

(SWITCHED ON TO GREAT WINCHESTER STREET.)

"Is that you, Hall?"

"Yes."

"Why is Gorst bottling up that settlement of the Deccan Concession?"

"What do you mean by bottling-up?"

"Why, he has had it before him the last six months."

"Yes."

"And Barkis—I mean the Nizam—is willing?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, where is the hitch?"

"Perhaps Gorst is waiting for Parliament to rise."

"Whew! That's it, is it? Afraid of protecting British interests against Labby! Queer. Just the converse of the Delagoa business, isn't it? Good night."

This evening Sir Roper Lethbridge is to ask whether the property in Bombay which the Nizam's Government has taken over from Adul Huk is any part of the arrangement suggested or sanctioned by the Government of India as a settlement of the affairs of the company. The same hon. member is also curious as to whether any papers will be laid upon the table before the debate on the Indian Budget.

I see that the Council of India Bill occupies a rather favourable position on the list of business in the House of Commons to-day. The second reading would have been taken earlier this week only Sir George Campbell refused to remove his "block." By the way, he has modified his amendment, which is now less absurd than it originally was. It formerly stood as follows:—"That this House, while willing to approve any economy that may be possible in the Indian establishment of this country does not approve of a reduction in the number of the Council, by whom the Secretary of State is advised, but on the contrary considers that the number might with advantage be increased." The amendment, as it now appears on the votes and proceedings, reads thus:—"That this House, while approving of any economy or reduction of salary that may be possible, does not approve of a serious change in the Council of the Secretary of State without a full inquiry into the constitution and working of the official body in this country by which the Government of India is supervised.

The House of Lords seems determined that the House of Commons shall not have a monopoly of questions about India. The other evening Lord Stanley of Alderley succeeded in extracting an interesting piece of information from the Secretary of State regarding the heroism of the Bangalore Station-Master in saving the life of a Hindu woman, and next Friday the Earl of Northbrook is to call attention to that part of the report of the Royal Commission upon the precious metals which relates to the duty upon silver plate, and to move for a copy of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the 10th of August 1887, with enclosures, and any subsequent correspondence between the India Office, the Government of India, and the Treasury on the subject.

As showing the simplicity of the arrangement in connection with Prince Albert Victor's forthcoming Eastern tour, I may mention that His Royal Highness will be attended by only one servant, his personal valet. The itinerary, the programme of which has been left to the Marquis of Lansdowne, has not yet been received in this country, but it is hoped here that His Excellency has been able to adopt Sir E. Bradford's suggestion to include Burma in the tour. The statement of the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* that the Prince will not call at Ceylon is, I understand, authentic. Possibly your neighbours will be disappointed, but they must remember that the time at His Royal Highness's disposal is limited, and that Ceylon has already been honoured with a visit. I believe I am right in saying that, although Prince Albert Victor will travel as a private person, and is not anxious that local bodies throughout the country should put themselves to the trouble of presenting him with addresses, he will not be unwilling to receive memorials from a few of the more important institutions, such, for instance, as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, should they feel disposed to approach him. The object of the Prince's visit being chiefly educational festivities on a large scale would be out of place, even if, on other grounds, they were not undesirable. Mr. E. Neel, Assistant Secretary in the Political Department of the India Office, will officiate for Sir Edward Bradford during the latter's absence from England.

The annual meeting of the Northbrook Indian Club was held a few days ago. Lord Northbrook, who presided, was able, I understand, to announce that the Club is improving, though, I fancy, from what I hear privately, that it must suffer from the competition of such large institutions as the National, Liberal, and the Constitutional, which admit native gentlemen not only as temporary, but as ordinary members. One very gratifying announcement was made to the Northbrookites, and that was the promise of a substantial annual donation by His Highness the Nizam. Upon the motion of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, seconded by Pandit Misra, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Prince for his thoughtful and acceptable present.

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TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(August 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Elephant Point-Penang cable interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Section Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted; Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Cable San Juan del Sur to Panama interrupted; this interrupts communication with all places in South America via the Galveston route.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	5	37	...	24
Suez	4	2	21	1	14

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 4th Aug. 1889.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|

THE PARSEES *VS.* POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 2.

This is now the third year the Parsee cricketers have sent a representative team to Poona, and their contest with the local Gymkhana has come to be looked upon as one of the chief fixtures of the season. The match which commenced to-day ushers in quite a fortnight of cricket, and among the many matches to be played, that of to-day and to-morrow is not the least important. It has been looked forward to with interest, and the contest promises to prove as interesting as was expected. Poona is not quite as representative as it might have been, and this may serve as a consolation if to-morrow's play leaves the victory with the visitors. On the other hand, the latter appear to be as strong as they well could be, and captained by that enthusiastic cricketer, Mr. J. M Patel, they are sure to give a good account of themselves.

Play started shortly after eleven o'clock, when, the Parsees winning the toss, wisely elected to go in on a fast wicket, which being dry, was greatly in their favour. As usual, Patel went in first with Dubash, a hard hitter, and they were bowled to by Metcalfe and Leslie. Both men played very carefully, a boundary hit being most rare, and when 18 had been slowly reached Leslie clean bowled Dubash for 11 (1 for 18). Kanga joined Patel, but his promising career was early cut short, as Leslie disposed of him after the score had reached 32 (2 for 32). Gagrat was Patel's next partner, and a most congenial one he proved to be, for both of them made matters take a most lively turn. The newcomer quickly settled down, and receiving cordial assistance from his captain, soon mastered the the bowling. Leslie had to be changed for Muspratt Williams, while Metcalfe went off for Von Donop. The reliefs, however, did not change the tide of fortune, and Von Donop had to be taken off for Piers. Meanwhile, what with some loose fielding and free playing on the part of both Patel and Gagrat the score rapidly increased. The ball was hit oftener over the boundary, and one or two fielders failed to avail themselves of occasional chances. In this way 70 runs were put on before Patel, playing loosely, placed a ball from Piers into the hands of Luard at long field off. The partnership had lasted much over an hour, and had brought the score to 100, Patel being responsible for 38 (3 for 102). Gagrat was joined by Billimoria, and Metcalfe was again put on to bowl. The score was added to by several boundary hits by Gagrat, who, however, was most unfortunate through a habit of stopping loose balls with his shins and suffered accordingly. Eventually, as seemed so likely, he was given out leg-before-wicket to Piers, and retired with 42 runs to his credit (4 for 112). Bapasola followed, but after having been let off in the deep field he was promptly caught behind the wickets by Lyttleton off Metcalfe (5 for 121). Pavri replaced him, but the new partnership was soon dissolved by Metcalfe, who shortly after disposed of Billimoria (6 for 128. After tiffin Pavri had Mody for a partner, the companionship, however, was productive of little advantage, as the latter's wicket fell to Piers after the total had been increased by 9 runs. Writer had to retire before he could score, as he played into the heads of Fitz-Clarence (8 for 140). Reporter now joined Pavri, and the couple played very freely, the new man especially hitting very hard. Between them they brought the total score up to 167, when Reporter hit a ball from Metcalfe into Leslie's hands. Bharucha, the last wicket, failed to score, having wrongly played a ball from Leslie, who then resumed bowling. The innings thus closed for 167 runs.

Commander Carpenter and Major Von Donop were the first representatives of this side, and batted to the bowling of Mody and Bharucha. For the first few overs matters looked pleasant for the local team, but in the sixth over Von Donop was given out leg-before-wicket to Bharucha. This was rather important as the retiring batsman gave promise of a brilliant career (1 for 12). Cox joined Carpenter, but he, too, had to retire, Mody having opened his wickets (2 for 17). Luard became Carpenter's next partner, and the two made a long stand, the new arrival being the principal contributor. At 69 Carpenter voluntarily brought about a separation by unwittingly playing a ball from Pavri into Kanga's hands (3 for 69). Metcalfe followed, but was soon obliged to leave, as a ball from Pavri managed to find its way into his wickets (4 for 69). Fitz-Clarence and Luard now made a stand. Several changes of bowling were tried without effect. Eventually at 93 Luard was enticed out of his ground, and promptly stumped by Kanga, who was wicket-keeping. He retired with 52 well deserved runs to his credit (5 for 93). Piers was the next man. He was early run out, however, leaving the score unchanged. Page, joining Fitz-Clarence, helped somewhat to take the score onwards. At 111 Mody bowled the latter, who had made twenty runs. This was sad, as the Poona men needed all the assistance the last wickets could give them. Colonel Lyttleton was also unable to do anything to change the state of affairs, Pavri bowling him (8 for 112.). Leslie did better, but after quickly knocking up a hard hit 12 he was caught out by Bapasola off Pavri (9 for 128). Muspratt Williams was the last wicket, but failed to add more than a single of his own to the total. When it had reached 133 he succumbed to Pavri. Thus closed the innings with 34 runs to the credit of the visitors, which might prove a heavy handicap on the local Eleven to-morrow.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

The match concluded this evening, when the Parsees won by 84 runs. Such a result was, however, expected, considering that the Poona Eleven were to start their second turn handicapped. The Gymkhana Club was pretty well filled during the evening, notwithstanding the counter-attractions of the Kirkee Gymkhana sports at Kirkee. Commencing their second innings, the visitors sent in their representatives shortly after eleven o'clock, Patel and Reporter batting the bowling of Metcalfe and Leslie. At 9 Reporter put a ball from Metcalfe into the hands of Fitz-Clarence, and then at 28 Kanga, who had replaced him, ran himself out in responding to a call from Patel. The latter was playing with great care, and when he was joined by Gagrat both made things pretty lively. After helping to bring the score up to 46, Patel went out leg-before-wicket to Metcalfe (3 for 46). Mody joined Gagrat, and both men hit very freely, knocking up the score very quickly to 64, when the new man was bowled by Luard, who had relieved Metcalfe of the ball (4 for 64). Pavri followed in and soon settled down with Gagrat, punishing the bowling a great deal. The fielding at this time was very loose, several chances being missed. Von Donop had to be put on in place of Luard, and he at once brought about a separation by clean bowling Gagrat, who retired with a well-played 44 to his credit (5 for 112). Dubash now joined Pavri, but was disposed of early by Leslie (6 for 131). Billimoria then went in. Pavri was playing very well indeed, and commenced hitting in good style. At 140 he lost Billimoria, who succumbed to Metcalfe. Bapasola likewise fell to Metcalfe, and Bharucha succeeded to the vacant wicket. At 153 he was bowled by Leslie, and Writer followed in. Runs came in very fast, Pavri giving the new man cordial assistance. Having done a good deal to raise the score to 193, Writer was run out, and the innings thus ended, leaving the Europeans that total and 34 besides to make good, in all 213 runs to score in a few hours to win. This obviously was a task too much beyond the local men, though they have the credit of being very strong in the batting line. Page and Cox were sent to the wickets to oppose the bowling of Mody and Bapasola. After some careful treatment of the bowling, Cox managed to secure a five off Bapasola, which he shortly after followed up with a four. At 42, however, he played Bharucha, who relieved Bapasola, into the hands of Kanga behind the wickets (1 for 42). Luard joined Page, but the latter in the next over was caught out by Bharucha off Pavri, who had relieved Mody (2 for 42). Fitz Clarence followed, and hitting pretty freely soon brought up the score to 72, when he returned a ball to Pavri. Luard shortly after succumbed to Writer before the total had been added to (4 for 72). Carpenter and Metcalfe were then together and made a short stand, increasing the score by 20 runs, after which Metcalfe was caught out by Kanga behind the stumps (5 for 92). Piers next joined Carpenter and aided him to rapidly knock up the runs. At 124, however, he was bowled by Pavri, this making the latter's fourth wicket. Von Donop followed in, but soon lost Carpenter, who was given out l-b-w to Writer (7 for 136). With the loss of such a valuable wicket the chances of Poona making even a respectable show were very poor. Leslie, however, seemed to brighten things up, but at 147 he was caught out by Gagrat in the deep field (8 for 147-4). Lyttleton now came in, but even the presence of the captain failed to stem the ill-luck of the Poonaites. Von Donop was given out leg-before-wicket to Pavri before any addition could be made to the score, and Muspratt-Williams, the last wicket, followed in. After Lyttleton had secured a single off Writer, his partner succumbed to the next ball, the last of the over. The innings thus closed for 148 runs, giving the visitors the victory by 84 runs.

The following are the full scores :—

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Patel, c Luard, b Piers	38	l b w, Metcalfe	13
Dubash, b Leslie	11	b Leslie	12
Kanga, b Leslie	8	run out	13
Gagrat, l b w, Piers	42	b Von Donop	44
Billimoria, b Metcalfe	13	b Metcalfe	4
Bapasola, c Lyttleton, c Metcalfe	3	b Metcalfe	0
Pavri, not out	14	not out	53
Writer, c FitzClarence, b Metcalfe	0	run out	33
Mody, b Piers	2	b Luard	7
Reporter, c Leslie, b Metcalfe	20	c Fitzclarence, b Metcalfe	3
Bharucha, b Leslie	0	b Leslie	10
Extras	16	Extras	6
Total...	167	Total...	198

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Carpenter, c Kanga, b Pavri	15	l b w Writer	27
Major Von Donop, l b w Bharucha	5	l b w Pavri	7
Cox, b Mody	1	c Kanga, b Bharucha	25
Luard, st Kanga, b Bapasola	52	b Writer	7
Capt Metcalfe, b Pavri	0	c Kanga, b Pavri	17
FitzClarence, b Mody	20	c and b Pavri	18
Capt Piers, run out	0	b Pavri	13
Page, not ont	14	c Bharucha, b Pavri	16
Col Lyttleton, b Pavri	0	not out	1
Leslie, c Bapasola, b Pavri	12	c Gagrat, b Pavri	4
Muspratt-Williams, b Pavri	1	b Writer	0
Extras	13	Extras	13
Total...	133	Total...	148

BOWLING ANALYSES.

1st Innings.—Parsees.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Capt Metcalfe	145	44	9	4
Leslie	122	33	6	3
Major Von Donop	45	21	3	0
Muspratt Williams	10	3	1	0
Capt Piers	90	50	2	3

1st Innings.—Gymkhana.

Mody	80	28	4	2
Bharucha	45	20	3	1
Pavri	103	45	6	5
Writer	15	5	1	0
Gagrat	35	14	2	0
Bapasola	25	7	2	1

2nd Innings.—Parsees.

Capt Metcalfe	140	56	5	4
Leslie	175	69	13	2
Capt Piers	70	33	2	0
Luard	20	17	0	1
Major Von Donop	30	17	1	1

2nd Innings.—Gymkhana.

Mody	55	20	2	0
Bapasola	30	23	0	0
Bharucha	66	30	1	0
Pavri	135	56	8	6
Writer	40	6	3	

KIRKEE GYMKHANA SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 3.

A VERY pleasant afternoon's sport was afforded at Kirkee to-day, and notwithstanding the big match at Poona, where the Parsees were thrashing the Poonaites, there was a very large assembly on the Kirkee course. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay, who was accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton, were present and thoroughly enjoyed the fun. A programme of a happy mixture of steeple-chasing and tent-pegging took several hours to get through, but the time passed very pleasantly. The course was a puzzle to many to follow. However, as the finishes were in front of the Gymkhana tent, there was nothing much to grumble at. Below will be found the events and the winners as far as could be made out. The Serpentine Tandem Race was largely entered for, and provoked a good deal of amusement through some of the competitors fouling their leading ponies round the flags. The final heat was won by Mr. De Lisle, of the Durham Regiment. This event was preceded by a steeplechase for European soldiers, but little attention was paid to the contest, as the competitors were only noticed when jumping the last hurdle. The "All Horse" Steeplechase was won by Captain Hanwell. Mr. Johnstone nearly came to grief over the hurdle in front of the tent, but saved himself in time. In the next event the Pony Chase for ponies which had never won a jump race of any sort before, there were numerous entries, but only three started, Captain Phayre wining easily. Mr. Grahame came in second, securing his place in the distance. The tent-pegging competition was the most interesting of all. It was competed for in couples, as will be seen from the list below, and some good horsemanship was displayed. The A. D. C.'s led off and were very good. Captain Phayre, however, dropped his lance. The Horse Artillery pair were adjudged the best, obtaining the highest points. Next in honour came the Durham gentlemen, though Captain Hobday and Mr. MacMunn were very good indeed. It was really a competition against time. Captain Hanwell's big steed carried him right off the grounds, resisting all attempts to bring him back. The decision of this event brought the sports to a close, few remaining to see the prizes distributed. The following is a list of the winners :—

"Serpetine Tandem Race."—In and out of flags, on galloways 14 hands and under, to be run in heats of four. Each rider will have a separate course marked out, about 300 yards.—Prize, a cup, value Rs. 30.

1st heat.

Mr Kennard's Sinner and Vanity 1
Capt Hanwell's Ding and Dandy Dick 0
Capt Capel-Cure's Gymcrack and Happy-go-Lucky .. 0
Mr Butler's Titwillow and Pink Domino 0

2nd heat.

Mr Corbyn's Pathan and Wildboar 1
Capt Holland's Fitz and Vilikins 0
Mr Burness's Jhagra and Squorms 0
Capt Foster's Xerxes and Artexerxes 0

3rd heat.

Mr De Lisle's James Pigg and Jumna 1
Mr Campbell-Johnstone's Colin and Campbell 0
Mr Hancock's Ferret and Shamrock 0
Capt Phayre's Happy Lad and Arab Lad 0

Final heat of the 3 winners. Won by Mr. De Lisle.

"All Horse Steeplechase."—Walers and English 12st, C B's 11st, Arabs 10st. Winners of any flat or jump race whatever, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs extra. A winner of any race, value Rs. 199 and over, 10lbs extra. Owners up allowed 4lbs.—Prize, a cup, value Rs. 30.

Dr Bull's b w g Midas, 12st 7lbs, Captain Hanwell ... 1
Mr Corbyn's b w g Connaught, 11st 11lbs, Owner ... 2
Mr Campbell-Johnstone's br w g Castaway, 11st 7lbs, Owner 3

"Pony Steeplechase."—For Arabs 13-2½ and under, —C B's 13-3 and under, that have never won a jump race of any sort; weight for inches 13-2½. Arabs to carry 12st, 13-3 C B's to carry 11st 7lbs. Owners up allowed 4lbs.—Prize, a cup, value Rs. 30.

Captain Phayre's b a p Nap, 10st 6lbs, Owner 1
Mr Graham's b a p Senator, 11st 10lbs, Owner 2
Mr Corbyn's ch d m Olivette, 10st 5lbs, Owner 3

"Wantage Tent-pegging-Competition."—For horses or ponies in pairs. Terms—Each pair of competitors will ride over three fences, wheel round a flag, take up two lances, which will be standing in the ground, gallop at two pegs, wheel round asecond flag, and finish in front of the Grand Stand. 20 marks will be given for riding (that is, for style and keeping good dressing throughout); 6 marks for each peg taken; 3 marks each hit; one mark will be added or subtracted for each second under or over 90 seconds—Prizes, 2 cups presented by Colonel Propert.

Captain Holland and Mr Corbyn (R H A) 1
Mr De Lisle and Mr Goring-Jones (D L I) 2
Captain LeGallais (8th H) and Captain Capel-Cure (Lanc Fus) 3

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent of property Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpo

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the English mails of the 19th July, arrived at Mazagon at 7-15 o'clock Saturday evening. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J H Nelson
Mrs Green
Mr Vaughan
Mr Smith
Mr Harwood
Mr Mahomed Rashed
Rev D O Ernsberger

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Benson
Surgeon Bevan
Mr and Mrs Crole
Mr Moore
Mr Eccles
Mr Miller
Dr Tyndall King
Dr Evans
Mr R Thom
Col Warner
Surg-Major Swaine
Major Smith
Mr Newman
Mr Montes
Mr Gildea

FROM SUEZ.—Mr Claxton Peppe.

FROM SYDNEY.—Mr, Mrs, and Miss Conder.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Shah on Friday visited Sheffield, and inspected several of the chief manufacturing establishments of that town. On Saturday the Shah, who had been the guest of the Duke of Norfolk, visited other establishments, and was entertained at a luncheon in Cutler's-hall. His Majesty afterwards proceeded to Liverpool, and on Sunday he made a brief visit to Chester and Eaton-hall. The Shah arrived in Liverpool on Monday, made a trip on the Mersey; inspected the docks and a large steamer, and then proceeded to Manchester. On Wednesday his Majesty left Manchester for Buchanan Castle, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, and yesterday he visited Glasgow.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland and Lord Ashbourne.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Duke of Argyll called attention to the refusal of rent on the Olphert estate, and gave a history of the landlord's relations with his tenants to prove the equity and fairness with which he had treated them. On Tuesday the Western Australia Constitution Bill was read a third time, and passed. Last night the proceedings were formal.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the grant of £20,000 in aid of the drainage works of the River Bann was passed by 79 to 72. The Scotch Local Government Bill was again considered in Committee. On Monday the resolution for granting £20,000 in aid of the Bann drainage was opposed by Mr. Biggar, but was carried by 153 to 95. The Scotch Local Government Bill occupied the remainder of the sitting. On Tuesday the entire sitting was again devoted to the Scotch Local Government Bill, and all the clauses were ultimately agreed to. On Wednesday the Universities (Scotland) Bill was discussed. Last night the Tithes Recovery Bill, chiefly applying to Wales, was strongly opposed, but on a division the second reading was carried by 208 votes against 151.

At Friday's sitting of the Special Commission Mr. Houston was recalled, and declined to produce the books of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, of which he is secretary. He offered to hand them to the Court, and the President said that the books were not, as a matter of right, to be shown to the other side. Sir C. Russell then said that he desired time to consider what course his client would adopt. On Tuesday Sir C. Russell said that he had been instructed by Mr. Parnell to withdraw from representing him before the Court. Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Reid, on behalf of their clients also withdrew. Sir J. Hannen regretted the loss of the assistance of counsel, but remarked that Mr. Parnell remained still subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., and Mr. M. Harris, M.P., were called and examined. On Wednesday Mrs. Delahunt (formerly Miss Reynolds) and Dr. Tanner were examined.

Speeches were made on Wednesday by Lord Hartington at the City Liberal Club, and by Mr. Goschen, M.P., at a dinner of the National Union of Conservative Associations.

Dr. Barnardo's appeal against an order of attachment for contempt in not restoring to its mother a child whom he had intrusted to a lady in Canada was rejected by the Court of Appeal.

The man Currah, charged with the murder of the acrobat Letine, was committed for trial on Monday. The surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital said the prisoner was undoubtedly insane.

A man named Verbecken, living near the Hampstead-road, on Monday night, shot his wife dead, and then attempted suicide.

Early on Wednesday morning the dead body of a woman was found by a police-constable in Castle-alley, Whitechapel, she having been murdered by a wound in the stomach.

Sir E. Watkin, M. P., has bought the summit o Snowdon, and it is understood he intends to offer to the Royal Astronomical Society a site for a observatory.

The Queen has approved the appointments of Archdeacon Randall as Suffragan Bishop of Reading and of Canon Ware as Suffragan Bishop of Derby.

At the Alexandra Palace on Saturday a Boulangist demonstration was held, at which the General was present and made a speech, proclaiming the early triumph of the revision movement in France.

On Sunday evening the centenary of the taking of the Bastille was celebrated by a gathering of French residents in London, over which M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, presided.

The International Trophy at Wimbledon was won on Monday by the English team, beating Scotland by 39 points and Wales and Ireland by a larger number. The Queen's Prize at Wimbledon was won on Tuesday by Sergeant Reid, 1st Lanark Engineers, Major Pearse, 4th Devon Volunteers, being second. For the Kolhapore Cup the Canadian team was successful, defeating the Mother Country, the Jersey, and the Guernsey teams.

A body of armed and disguised men searched for arms the house of a farmer at Abbeydorney, Kerry, on Sunday night, and, finding none, shot a labourer in the legs.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £2,687 (including £2,500 from Sydney) was announced, and also grants to evicted tenants, £171. Mr. Healy, M.P., who presided, virulently assailed Sir J. Hannen and his fellow Judges, and declared that he did not care a rush what the report of the Commission might be.

OBITUARY.—Dep.-Surg.-Gen. F. Day, C.I.E., Mad. Ret.; Lord Ashburton; Sir J. A. Picton; Hon. R. A. B. Wilbraham; Mr. C. Elam, M.D.; Dowager Countess of Pomfret; Lady Clive; Mrs. W. R. Sandbach.

THE Dervish force north of Wady Halfa is now computed at 8,000 men, but it has sustained severe losses in the recent encounters and from desertions. The tribes on the river banks are loyal and reinforcements of troops, British and Egyptian, are reaching General Grenfell.

The French Chamber on Monday passed the Bill prohibiting candidates from appearing in more than one constituency. A Credit of 58,000,000 francs for the increase of the Navy was voted, and a Presidential decree closing the session was then read. In the Senate, the Credit for the Navy was proposed, but the President ruled that, as the Chamber had been prorogued, the Senate could not discuss the Credit. The Senate was then prorogued.

Summonses to appear before the High Court were on Tuesday left at the Paris residences of General Boulanger and his co-accused friends.

The International Workers' Congress in Paris has held several sittings, but the proceedings in relation to the verification of credentials have given rise to much violent controversy.

The stroke of ironworkers and miners in Bohemia has extended, and it has become necessary to send additional troops to the affected districts in order to suppress rioting.

At Vienna grave doubts are prevalent as to the intentions of Russia, whose agents to the Balkan States are actively engaged in inciting the populations against Austian influence.

The Porte has been informed that there is no intention on the part of Prince Ferdinad to assume the title of King of Bulgaria, and that if there were such intention it would not receive the countenance of any of the Powers.

The question of the Pope's withdrawal from Rome is still being mooted at the Vatican, but the College of Cardinals generally are believed to be unfavourable to such a measure.

Affairs in Crete are still in a very unsettled condition apprehensions of an outbreak are entertained. It is reported that several British war ships have been ordered to that island.

THE following is the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 27th July, 1889 :—Merchandise, Rs. 21,000; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 27,473; total Rs. 48,473. Corresponding period of last year, Rs. 11,332; increase in 1889, Rs. 37,141.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE BALKAN STATES.

TELEGRAPHING from Drontheim, in Norway, from the Imperial yacht, to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Count Von Waldersee most emphatically repudiates the rumour that he had laid before the Kaiser a memorial in which he advised His Majesty to declare war soon against Russia.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is informed, on the best possible authority, that no tension whatever exists between any of the European Powers at this moment, and that no Foreign Minister apprehends the outbreak of hostilities within a calculable time. The state of affairs in Crete, certainly, gave rise to apprehensions lest the "Revolutionary movement" should spread to the mainland; but the correspondent is assured that the politicians in Downing-street are less optimistic about the future than in any other capital, and Lord Salisbury's utterances seem to corroberate this feeling.

It is stated that the Powers have not the slightest intention of bringing forward the question of the acknowledgment of Prince Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria for the present. All except Russia, are quite satisfied that the Prince has succeeded in maintaining himself. But the Emperor Franz Joseph's words of encouragement to Bulgaria and the Prince were addressed to St. Petersburg, the meaning being, "If you try to interfere in Servia we will do the same in Bulgaria."

A Sofia telegram of July 17 states that, owing to the disquieting reports published in various newspapers respecting the armaments of Servia, and the attitude of that country towards Bulgaria, the Servian Government has given pacific assurances to the Bulgarian Government, through the intermediary of the Bulgarian Agent at Belgrade and the Servian representative here.

RUSSIA AND KING MILAN.

The Servian Regent, General Protitch, has started for Pirot, to receive the ex-King Milan, who will arrive in Belgrade on Saturday. After spending a few days with his son, King Milan will (so the *Times* correspondent telegraphs on July 17) visit M. Ristitch at Vranja, and leave for Vienna about Aug. 5. From Vienna His Majesty will proceed to Paris. "The Bulgarian Government was desirous of showing some civility to King Milan on his passage through Sofia, and it was proposed that a public reception should be given to His Majesty by Prince Ferdinand. These offers were declined by the King, on the ground that any official intercourse on his part with the Bulgarian Government might embarrass the Servian Regents in their policy. In this connection it may be reported from a good source that King Milan recently made the astonishing declaration that he quite approved of the policy which the Regents were pursuing towards Russia, and that he considered his own foreign policy during eight years was full of errors. Statements of this kind can only confirm the widespread belief that King Milan received some substantial inducement from Russia for abdicating."

SERVIA ARMING.

At a military council held on Friday in Belgrade under the presidency of the Regent General Protitch, it was decided to arm 30,000 men belonging to the third class of the Reserves. This is (says the *Times'* Vienna correspondent) but the official sanctioning of the measure already announced as being in course of execution; that is, the general distribution of arms among the peasantry. The 30,000 men selected to receive weapons will doubtless all be strong, able-bodied fellows. By limiting the number of third-class Reservists who are to be armed, the Government has arrogated to itself the faculty of arming its own supporters only. It is explained in official circles that the arming of the 2nd Reserves was decided upon a considerable time ago by the Council of Ministers, as a means of putting a stop to brigandage. The measure, it is added, was carried out fully three weeks ago, and has no political significance.

A letter from Sofia to the *Political Correspondence* remarks that the presence of so many Russian officers in Servia has brought about a situation like that which existed in 1876, when the Servian Government found the number of its Russian military visitors inconveniently large, and was at some pains to get rid of these troublesome guests.

TURKEY ALERT.

Within the last fortnight the Turkish Government has, it is said, abandoned the hesitating attitude which it is credited with having previously maintained towards the Triple Alliance, and has made a decided advance towards Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. The diplomacy of the British Embassy at Constantinople has (says the *Times'* correspondent) contributed powerfully to bring about this change, the first manifestation of which has taken the form of direct personal overtures from the Sultan to the German Government. Without having regularly joined the League of Peace by signing any treaty, the Porte has so far adopted the policy of the allied Powers that the efforts of Russia in the contrary sense may already be said to have failed completely. These efforts, to which French diplomacy gave assistance, were being energetically directed a little time since to raising fears of complications in the Sultan's mind and to bringing the Grand Vizier himself under His Majesty's suspicion. The Sultan has suddenly shaken off the apprehensions with which it was thought to disturb him, and has, *proprio motu*, made an advance towards Germany, which must be taken to mark an entirely new departure in the policy of the Porte.

The Bulgarian Government has received information that a band of armed refugees has been collected at Demir Deche, in Turkey, a few miles beyond the Eastern Roumelian frontier; and it is said that these men have been receiving pay from the Russian Consul at Adrianople.

From Montenegro it is announced that Prince Peter Karageorgevitch is to be decorated by the Czar, and will shortly receive a commission in the Russian army.

ITALY IN WAR TIME.

THE *Warsaw Courier* publishes a sensational article, in which it professed to reveal what would be the plan of compaign of the Italian army in case of war. An Italian army, says the journal, would be sent to the Vosges to co-operate with the German armies, whose base of operations would be Metz; and Austria would have to furnish the means of transport for the Italian troops, Germany, on her side, helping in the transport of Austro-Hungarian troops for operations against Russia. This article, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, has possibly no object but to cause French animosity against Italy. From a well-informed Italian source, it is stated that the Italians would probably not be called upon to take the offensive against France, but would send an army of 200,000 men to the western frontier to be prepared for emergencies. On the other hand 200,000 men would be sent to aid Austria, and would be directed towards Bulgaria—a great number of them by sea. It has become most probable that the German Emperor will pay a visit to the Sultan at Constantinople after his forthcoming journey to Athens. Although the matter is not yet quite settled, it is regarded as nearly so, and the political inferences drawn from the fact are that the Emperor's reception at Constautinople will be a solemn manifestation of the Sultan's having joined the alliance of Great Powers which Prince Bismarck has brought into league to maintain a common policy of peace.

DR. PETERS' EXPEDITION.

TUESDAY (16th ult.) evening's *National Zeitung* publishes a private letter from Dr. Peters, leader of the German Emin Pasha expedition, bearing date Zanzibar, May 28. In this letter Dr. Peters complains that difficulties were thrown in the way of his expedition by England, and especially that a consignment of German arms, intended for Emin Pasha, was sent back by order to Aden, whereas arms and ammunion for British expeditions are allowed to pass freely into the country. Dr. Peters further complains that he was not allowed to effect a landing at any place under the British blockade, and declares that it is the object of the British Government to thwart and frustrate the German Emin Pasha expedition by every means in its power. He thus concludes his epistle, which the *Times*, Berlin correspondent describes as being full of envenomed sneers against England :—"We will see, however, whether, as a matter of fact, it is possible by chicanery to thwart a great national undertaking like ours."

THE Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs that in an article in the semi-official *Opinione*, it is stated that although no actual treaty exists between England and Italy, a definite understanding was come to some time ago that the navies of the two countries should act in common in the event of war.

THERE is no doubt our show of ships for the German Emperor's inspection will be a goodly one says the *World*, but is a great pity that they will be so seriously undermanned. After taking every available man in the country, including the lot of raw weedy boys that have been entered lately, the proportion of stokers in each ship will only be seven-ninths of her proper seagoing complement Lord Charles Beresford is going to sea, or I shoul. like to draw his attention to this lamentable fact.d

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE STATION MASTER AT BANGALORE.

IN the House of Lords on the 16th ult., replying to Lord Stanley of Alderley, Viscount Cross said the Council of Madras had passed a resolution awarding Mr. Smaller, the station master at Bangalore, the sum of Rs. 100 for distinguished bravery in rescuing a woman from being run over by a train, in which recommendation he heartily concurred.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

On Monday, 15th ult., Sir R. Lethbridge asked the First Lord of the Treasury with reference to his notice of an amendment No. 51 of the Standing Orders, in order to enable a discussion on general questions of Indian administration to take place as formerly on the introduction of the Indian Budget, whether he would afford any facilities for discussing this amendment this session before the debate on the Indian Budget.

Mr. W. H. Smith said he thought it would not be convenient this session to discuss the alteration of the Standing Orders in regard to one point such as that suggested by the hon. member, but Her Majesty's Government would give their consideration to the point with a view of seeing whether any alteration ought to be made.

Mr. Bradlaugh subsequently said that, having been twice deprived this session of the opportunity given him by the ballot for bringing forward the question of Indian grievances, he begged to give notice that unless the Government afforded facilities, by an amendment of the Standing Orders or otherwise, for the discussion of that subject, he should feel it his duty to raise a debate upon it on the Address.

SCOTCH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Local Government (Scotland) Supplementary Provisions Bill.

The whole of the clauses having been disposed of, the Lord Advocate moved that the Local Government (Scotland) Bill and the Local Government (Scotland) Supplementary Provisions Bill be consolidated, and this having been agreed to, the bill was reported to the House at eleven o'clock amid cheers.

The bill was at once recommitted in order to consider certain clauses.

Mr. A. Balfour, replying to Dr. Clark, said that the amount to be allocated for the relief of school fees under the bill would be £246,500, but in the current broken year the amount would be only £169,000, payable at the end of the year to school managers in respect of fees remitted from Oct. 1.

At five minutes to twelve the bill, as amended, was reported to the House amid renewed cheers.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in fixing the report stage for Monday, took the opportunity of thanking hon. members on the Opposition side of the House for the cordial assistance they had given in the consideration of this intricate bill. (Ministerial cheers.)

The House adjourned at ten minutes past twelve.

THE DROUGHT IN GANJAM.

On Thursday, 18th ult., in answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst said: The Madras revenue system provides for remission of land revenue in case of drought. The rule will no doubt be acted on in Ganjam, but it is too early yet to obtain reliable information as to the amount of remission granted.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether, on former occasions, loss of life had not resulted from tardiness in obtaining information.

Sir J. Gorst said there existed in India famine codes which had been settled after great care and consideration, and any rash or undue interference with them was likely to result in disaster.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Sir G. Campbell gave notice that in the event of the Western Australia Constitution Bill coming down from the House of Lords, and a motion being made for its second reading, he should move its rejection.

Baron H. de Worms, in reply to Mr. King, stated that the return as to sales and grants of land in Western Australia had been examined, and it did not appear to contain any discrepancies of statement.

THE INDIAN TROOPING SEASON 1889-90.

THE following is the programme, which has been approved, of the movements of the Indian Troopships for the ensuing season :—

OUTWARD.

(1) The Malabar leaves Portsmouth on Sept. 4, 1889, and is due at Bombay on Oct. 1.

(2) The Crocodile leaves Portsmouth on Sept. 18 and Queenstown on Sept. 20, and is due at Bombay on Oct. 17.

(3) The Serapis leaves Portsmouth on Oct. 2, and is due on the 29th idem.

(4) The Euphrates leaves Portsmouth on Oct. 16 Queensland two days later, and is due on Nov. 14.

(5) The Malabar leaves Portsmouth on Nov. 20, and is due on Dec. 17.

(6) The Crocodile leaves on Dec. 4, calls at Queenstown two days later, and is due on Jan. 2, 1890.

(7) The Serapis leaves on Dec. 18, and is due on Jan. 14.

(8) The Euphrates leaves Jan. 1, and is due on the 28th idem.

(9) The Malabar leaves Feb. 5, and is due on March 4.

(10) The Crocodile leaves Feb. 19, calls at Queenstown two days later, and is due on March 20.

(11) The Serapis leaves March 5, and is due on April 1.

HOMEWARD.

(A) The Malabar leaves Bombay on Oct. 12, and is due at Portsmouth on Nov. 7.

(B) The Crocodile leaves on Oct. 26, and is due on Nov. 21.

(C) The Serapis, leaves Nov. 9, and is due on Dec. 5.

(D) The Euphrates leaves Nov. 23, and is due on Dec. 19.

(E) The Malabar leaves Dec. 28, and is due on Jan. 23, 1890.

(F) The Crocodile leaves Jan. 11, 1890, and is due on Feb. 6.

(G) The Serapis leaves Jan. 25, and is due on Feb. 20.

(H) The Euphrates leaves Feb. 8, and is due on March 6.

(I) The Malabar leaves March 15, and is due on April 10.

(K) The Crocodile leaves March 29, and is due on April 24.

(L) The Serapis leaves April 12, and is due on May 8.

This complete the programme.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W F Heath, B
Mr A J Dodd, B
Mr R C Cumming, B
Mr L Gordon, B
Mr H M Reily, B
Maj W L Greenstreet, BRE
Capt R V Philpotts, BRE
Col C D A Straker, MRA
Col W Stainforth, M Inf
Lieut C V Mainwaring, MSC
Lieut A French, MSC
Lieut H St G Thomas, MSC
Col J F Willough by, BoSC

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J A Brown, BCS, 3 weeks
Mr A F Ludlam, B, 6 mos
Mr O Lash, B, 2 mos
Mr P M Madge, B, 4 mos
Mr F E Petterson, B 9 mos
Mr G B Reynolds, B 3 mos
Capt C W Muir, BSC, CIE, 4 days.
Capt P B Lindsell, BSC, 7 days
Capt H A Raveushaw, BSC, 6 mos
Mr A Thompson, MCS, 3 mos
Mr H T D Sweet, M, 6 mos
Mr R Courtenay, BoCS,

MR. PARNELL'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE COMMISSION.

At the sitting of the Parnell Commission on Friday (12th ult.) as we have already reported, Mr. Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, was examined by Sir Charles Russell. The witness said the Union was established in 1885, and he came to London officially in the following year. Lord Richard Grosvenor (now Lord Stalbridge) first mentioned Pigott's name to him, and that was about the time of the 1885 election. "Parnellism and Crime" was an elaborated reprints of "Parnellism Unmasked," and was a more powerful indictment. Witness purchased the copy-right of "Parnelism Unmasked" from Pigott for £60. He could not remember who the other persons were who mentioned Pigott to him. Witness first thought of the dissemination of the letters shortly before he saw Mr. Stead of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in 1886. Witness borrowed money from Lord Stalbridge, Mr. Hogg, Sir R. Blennerhassett, and Dr. Maguire. He got £850 from Dr. Maguire, £450 from Lord R. Grosvenor (Lord Stalbridge,) £75 from Sir R. Blennerhassett and £250 from Mr. Hogg—in all, £1,620. He received from the *Times* £1,780 for the first batch of letters, and for the two other batches £200 and £550.

Have you any objection to the books of the Loyal and Patriotic Union being produced?—I am instructed by the Council to say that they are ready to place the books in the hands of their lordships, but that they object to their being examined by their political opponents.

Sir C. Russell:—I quite recognise the force of the objection. (Laughter.)

Sir C. Russell then raised the question as to the production of the books of the Union. There was evidence of a political pamphlet having been paid for in an indirect way to Judge Webb through another person. Whether the suspicion was well founded or not, the suspicion was that the payments made by Dr. Maguire to Houston were from this political association.

The President: For a political purpose.

Sir C. Russell said his contention was that the whole indictment of "Parnellism and Crime" proceeded from the same source, and that Pigott was used by a powerful organisation to concoct this plot.

The President: That is a charge against persons not before us.

Mr. Asquith said he must support the application made by Sir C. Russell for the production of the books of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. He submitted that it was of the utmost importance that their Lordships should know how the charges against the Irish members originated; and upon that point he urged that an investigation of the contents of the books of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union was necessary in order to show how Pigott was set to work to supplement "Parnellism Unmasked" by the additional statements in "Parnellism and Crime"—namely the alleged Parnell letters.

The Attorney-General replied: Mr. Houston had pledged his oath that he always believed the money advanced by Dr. Maguire was private money. The objection Mr. Houston now took was not an unnatural one. Mr. Houston was quite willing to satisfy their Lordships as to certain facts, but his objection now was that there were no grounds for giving political opponents a free range of inquiry upon other matters which were in no form germane to any issue before their Lordships.

SIR C. RUSSELL CLAIMS THE BOOKS.

Sir C. Russell: We claim, in regard to these books of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, the same investitigation as has been claimed by the other side.

The President: We are of opinion that the inspection insisted upon, as a matter of right, ought not to be granted. The commission given to us is to inquire into, and report upon, the charges; and we can attach no other meaning to this than that we are to inquire into their truth or falsity. Any evidence which is material we admit, and have admitted with a large indulgence. The examination which has taken place to-day, has been to a great extent beyond what in strictness would have been admissible; but we cannot make an order that these books shall be inspected generally, because, even if it were true that the money of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union had been paid for the purpose of putting before the public the statements now complained of, still the only question we have to ascertain is whether these charges are true or false. We, therefore, reject the application.

Sir C. Russell: My Lords, an instruction has been given to me in writing, amounting almost to a direction, by a client for whom both Mr. Asquith and I appear; and I desire to consider how I ought to act upon it, and especially, in order that I may in this matter have the due regard which I desire to pay to the Court, I ask the opportunity of considering what my position is in the matter.

The President: Very well.

Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davit then left the Court, followed by Sir C. Russell and Mr. Geo. Lewis.

RESOLUTE.

At the meeting of the Special Commission on Tuesday, 16th ultimo, Sir Charles Russell rose and said:—My Lords, it will be in the recollection of your Lordships that on Friday last I stated that I had received from my client, Mr. Parnell, a written communication, which practically amounted to an instruction of a certain character. The instruction was, in point of fact, an instruction that Mr. Asquith and myself had no longer any authority to represent Mr. Parnell at this inquiry, and that he desired we should cease to represent him. We thought for several reasons, one of which I mentioned to your Lordships—namely, respect to the Court—that we ought not at once to act upon that communication, and that it was desirable that Mr. Parnell should have a fuller opportunity of considering the matter. That opportunity he has had. He has informed us that he has fully considered the matter, and the result is that we have received from him in writing definite instructions that we have no longer any right to represent him in this inquiry. My duty now, my Lords, is simply to respectfully convey that intimation to the Court.

The President said he need scarcely say that it was with regret that the Court learned of Sir Charles Russell's and Mr. Asquith's withdrawal from the Court, because the Court would cease to receive the assistance from both coursel, which they had received during the progress of the inquiry. Of course, Mr. Parnell was at liberty to withdraw his retainer from counsel, but he (the President) need scarcely remind Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith that Mr. Parnell remained subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

MR. PARNELL'S APPLICATION.

Mr. Reid rose to address their Lordships, but Mr. Parnell interposed and said: I have an application to your Lordships, on my own behalf. Before the commencement of these proceedings, some nine months ago, I was served with a summons by Mr. Soames, directing me to attend here from day to day until the termination of these proceedings, to give evidence when called upon. I went into the box after the explosion of the letters portion of the case, and denied their genuineness and authenticity upon oath. I again went into the box some three months since, immediately after the Easter recess. I was examined and cross-examined during six days, four days of that time having been taken up by my cross-examination. At the close of that cross-examination and upon my re-examination the Attorney-General applied to, your Lordships that my cross-examination with regard to certain cheque-books which I handed in during my examination should be deferred until he had an opportunity of making inquiries about certain of them, which he read out to your Lordships. That is now, I believe, nearly three months since. The application I have respectfully to make to your Lordships is that you would be good enough to appoint a day for my further cross-examination, or else discharge me from further attendance upon this inquiry. I should wish, if it suited your Lordships' convenience, that the cross-examination should take place before next Friday, so as to enable me to fulfil a public engagement which I postponed until that day, in the hope that the cross-examination would then be over.

The President: We will endeavour to meet your convenience, Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Reid: My Lords, I have to state to your Lordships that those gentlemen whom I have represented have communicated to me likewise definite instructions, which leave me no authority or right whatever to appear before your Lordships any longer.

Mr. Lockwood: What I have to say is very much what Mr. Reid has said. Those associated with me in this case—Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Mr. Lionel Hart—have received an intimation from those whom we represent that they do not desire us to represent them any longer in this inquiry.

The President: The position of things is in no way altered; but, as I have already said, we have the misfortune to be no longer assisted by the counsel whom we have had before us. The persons represented by those counsel are now to take precisely those steps which they think they ought to take, and, amongst other things, to tender themselves as witnesses if they desire to do so.

All the counsel engaged for the parties against whom the charges were made then left the Court, and the attendance somewhat decreased.

A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

In the course of cross-examination before the Special Commission on Wednesday (17th ult.), Mr. Matthew Harris explained that he had put forth his views on the solution of the land question in a pamphlet published in 1881, which Mr. George Lewis had a copy of.

The President suggested that perhaps Mr. Lewis would obtain one.

Mr. Lewis: Certainly, my Lord.

Witness said he would like to point out that as regarded speeches they had to appeal to the passions of an oppressed people, but in writing his pamphlet he put forward his views deliberately.

The President said perhaps there might be a question as to what the effect of appealing to those passions of the public would be.

Witness: There is no doubt a great deal in what your Lordship says; but even English popular leaders appeal to the prejudices of the people to stir them up. The Irish people were in a dull, slow condition, and if we had not appealed to every sentiment that could rouse them up, we should never have brought the Land League beyond the point to which Mr. Butt brought it in his old drag-along way.

In answer to further questions, witness asked permission to put a case to explain a certain speech. He was the son of a tenant-farmer himself, and if after his father's death, the landlord had come and demanded the holding upon which his father had spent £500 or £600, he (the landlord) would be legally entitled to do so, but witness would walk out, knowing that in equity he had an interest in it. If such a demand were made, and he had nothing to look forward to but the workhouse and separation from his wife and family, he would stand at his cabin door and resist eviction.

Sir Henry James: But you said something about shooting down landlords.

Witness: Yes. I would take my gun in my hand and stand at my door, and if every landlord in Ireland came on one after the other, I would shoot them all down. (Sensation, and some applause, which was at once suppressed.)

MR. HARRIS EXPLAINS.

On Thursday, 13th ult., the Special Commissioners held their 109th sitting. At the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Matthew Harris, M.P. was allowed permission to make an explanation he desired to give. He said that on the previous day when he mentioned Mr. Egan and Mr. Brennan as members of the Fenian organisation he should have stated that for some years before even his own resignation in 1880 Messrs. Egan and Brennan had severed their official connection with the Fenian organisation on similar, or nearly similar, grounds to those on which he severed his connection with it—namely, their connection with the public movement. At the time of the establishment of the Land League neither of those gentlemen, so far as his knowledge went, was connected with the Fenian organisation.

DR. TANNER'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Tanner, M.P., was cross-examined by Mr. Murphy, Q.C. He said the *Times* and the Attorney-General were wrong in the date of the Keillkill speech. It was delivered on August 23, 1885, and the reports in the *Cork Herald* and *Cork Examiner* were nearly identical. Certainly, to the best of his belief, the words attributed to him were not in the speech. He hoped he had more sense than to advocate the boycotting of women and children. On November 8 of the same year he denounced land-grabbing, and tried to get land-grabbers boycotted, his object being to challenge the Government to prosecute him. On December 15, 1885, at Mill-street, he denounced a Mr. Heggarty as a "creeping reptile" and a "creeping louse." That was because Mr. Heggarty had offered a factious opposition to his election. It was reported that Mr. Heggarty was afterwards shot at, but witness had doubts about the outrage, or he would have denounced it. Mr. Heggarty promoted disunion and discord, and witness wanted him out of the district; but certainly not "removed" in an improper way. Witness always spoke against outrage but wanted boycotting to be carried out just as he was boycotted himself. Witness was one who escorted Tim Hurley to the police station. Hurley was charged with defending his castle, and there was a minor charge against him of having dynamite in his possession, but that was dismissed. On that occasion witness saw a policeman strike an old woman with his sword. He got down from his car to remonstrate with the policeman and then had the back of his head laid open with the blow from a baton. While he was lying in the mud, some of the police tried to kick his ribs in; others, to their honour, came to his help, and saved his life. A true bill was brought in against a policeman for the attack on him, but was quashed by the Government. He now challenged the statement that any word of his had ever led to a single outrage. He advised the women not to speak to the police. The outrage on Robina Murphy (tearing and cutting her hair off) was committed while he was in England, and when he went back to his constituents he denounced it.

At the close of his cross-examination the witness quoted several speeches delivered by him, in order to show the Court that he advised the people to abstain from outrage.

The President: We have now exhausted the list of witnesses who were mentioned as about to give evidence or submit themselves for examination. Is there anybody else? (To Mr. George Lewis.) Perhaps, Mr. Lewis, you will inform us.

Mr. George Lewis: I am not aware of anybody else, my Lord.

Sir Henry James stated that notice had been given to Mr. Parnell's legal advisers that Mr. Parnell would be required to attend for further cross-examination. There was a somewhat serious matter to be dealt with in connection with banking accounts, but it could be inquired into before Tuesday. He did not like to use the words "rebutting case," but in consequence of what had arisen there was one witness whom he must call.

The President asked on what point the witness would be examined.

Sir Henry James, in reply, said that the examination would be as to the production of documents in connection with the Land League.

Sir Henry James observed that he thought the course that had been taken of leaving the court could scarcely have had anything to do with the calling of witnesses, because he understood from Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Reid that there were no witnesses remaining to be called except those that had since been called. He would consider the matter.

The President: Yes.

The Court then rose, adjourning till Tuesday, 23rd ultimo.

THE HAMBURG EXHIBITION.

The ceremonial opening on Friday (19th ult.) by Baron Albert von Ohlendorff of the international portion of the Hamburg Exhibition of Trade and Industry completes the undertaking. An extensive and tastefully-arranged court, containing exhibits of raw produce and half-manufactured goods from about twenty-five different foreign States, shows the services which Hamburg merchants render to the empire by receiving and distributing amongst the inland manufacturers raw material, the value of which in 1888 alone amounted to £55,000,000.

The main Exhibition, which was thrown open on May 15, has daily drawn crowds, ranging from 30,000 to 70,000 persons. The British empire is diversely represented by products from the Cape, India, Burmah, Straits Settlements, Australia, Canada, the Mauritius, and other countries. Of especial interest is the attempt of the various German possessions to justify the sacrifice of life and national treasure on their behalf by demonstrating here their commercial value and productive capabilities. Although the chief charm and financial success of this local undertaking are undoubtedly due, in the first instance, to the exceptional beauty of the grounds, the Exhibition itself affords material for profound reflection to the commercial man, especially if he be an Englishman, and unquestionably reflects credit on its projectors.

The stewards of the Jockey Club have withdrawn Mr. Sherrard's licence to train at Newmarket, and have warned Charles Wood and Henry Macksey off the race-course and heath.

Apropos of much that has lately appeared about the Duff family, writes Mr. Labouchere, whose notes are all somewhat testy this week, a book which remains to be written is a genuine and true history of the Peerage of the United Kingdom. The large volumes of romance and fiction styled "Peerages," at present circulating in the kingdom, are completely ridiculous and thoroughly misleading. With regard to modern creations, their audacious annihilation of facts is sublime. And the moral of many of these fictions is so bad—at least, from Sir W Lawson's point of view! The descendants of Kings, Crusaders, &c., who sink to being pedlars, labourers, and domestic servants even, through the vicissitudes of fortune, have apparently such special aptitude for returning to their original noble condition through the medium of brewing and blending strong drinks!

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—Amount to be remitted during 1889-90, £14,689,900; Remitted from 1st April to 27th July 1889, £5,481,200; and balance to be remitted from 30th July 1889 to 31st March 1890, £9,208,700.

UNEASY FRANCE.

The *Journal des Debats* has published the statement that the decree of the Chamber of Indictments orders General Boulanger to appear before the High Court of Justice to answer to the following charges:—

Firstly, Of making a felonious attempt against the safety of the State.

Secondly, Of conspiracy; and

Thirdly, Of embezzling 252,000f.

Count Dillon and M. Rochefort are also cited before the High Court as authors of or accomplices in the first and second offences.

RIOTING IN PARIS.

An incident of a serious character took place on the Place de la Concorde on the morning of the 14th July, on the occasion of a Boulangist demonstration before the Statue of Strasburg. As M. Deroulede, who was surrounded by M. Laguerre and other Boulangist Deputies and a crowd of about 3,000 persons, was preparing to make a speech, he was informed by the Commissary of Police on duty that he could not be allowed to speak, whereupon, taking the floral wreath and hanging it on the railings surrounding the statue he cried out: "Since I have not the right to make a speech, I shall only say 'Vive la Repulicque,' 'Vive le General.'" The crowd heartily cheered M. Deroulede's words. The Commissary of Police, M. Clement placing his hand on M. Deroulede's shoulder, told him that he should have to arrest him. M. Deroulede replied that he had not made a seditious speech, but had only called out "Vive le General," and he added that he would not follow the Commissary to the police station. The attitude of the crowd having become threatening, the officer took M. Deroulede by the arm and tried to arrest him, but he was immediately rescued by the crowd. He jumped into a cab and, followed by about a hundred of his adherents, proceeded to the office of the Boulangist journal *La Presse*. In the meanwhile, the police had succeeded in extricating M. Clement, who was being ill-treated by the populace and several arrests were made. A large crowd assembled in front of the office of *La Presse*, indulging in manifestations for or against General Boulanger. There were numerous cries of "Down with Boulanger," when M. Deroulede appeared at the window. Finally, the police succeeded in clearing the thoroughfare in front of the newspaper office, were other Boulangist deputies arrived, and had a conference with M. Deroulede.

WHAT GENERAL BOULANGER WANTS.

On Saturday, 13th ult., there was a national French fete at the Alexandra Palace, London, in commemoration of the French Revolution of 1789. General Boulanger was present, and took a leading part in the proceedings. After witnessing the customary Alexandra Palace variety entertainment, about 2,000 persons sat down to a banquet. General Boulanger presided, and, speaking from a carefully prepared manuscript, he observed that if there is one thing that consoled him for his compulsory exile, it was to find himself among so many of his fellow-countrymen who were devoted to the cause of the National Republic. Whatever might be the case at present of one thing they were certain—namely, that they would ultimately triumph. In every part of France there was a strong desire to change the present Government. The Republic alone could give France that social, political, and religious peace which it required, and some of the supporters of the present Government thought they were defending that Republic in defending a system which, unless they took care, would draw them into a cataclysm in which their institutions and their liberties would perish. There were those who asserted that he (General Boulanger) was working for himself, and for himself alone; but those who knew him must be aware that there was nothing further from his intentions. Such statements were only made by the reptilian press which was at the service of the present Government. They had been told that he was pursuing some intensate dream of personal dictatorship or of Monarchical restoration; but he asserted that the attempt to force upon the people of France, without their consent, a Monarchical Government would be a signal for civil war. Again, it was asserted that he wanted war. He did not, but what he did want was to have France prepared, so that in case any enemy attacked her she could defend herself, and to restore that moral influence, which had always been the principal force and distinguishing characteristic of their race.

SOLDIERS IN THE CHAMBER.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Viette on the 13 ult., brought in a bill forbidding any one to stand for more than two constituencies at the same time. While reading the preamble of the bill, M. Viette was loudly interrupted by the members of the Right and the Boulangists. M. Bluseret, Irreconcileable, then moved the previous question. This proposal was, however, rejected by 331 votes to 204, and urgency was declared for M. Viette's bill. M. Jolibois, Bonapartist, then spoke, and declared that universal suffrage would be the judge in the matter. Before the suspension of the sitting censure was pronounced upon M. le Herisse, with temporary exclusion from the House for again refusing to leave the tribune when called upon to do so. On the resumption of the sitting M. le Herisse still occupied the tribune. The military commander of the Palais Bourbon thereupon entered the House with a detachment of soldiers, and requested M. le Herisse to descend, M. le Herisse replied that he was there in virtue of the mandate of his electors, and would only yield to force. The commander then approached him, and placed his hand upon his shoulder, whereupon M. le Herisse quietly left the tribune, and permitted himself to be conducted outside the precincts of the place by the soldiers.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first forty-nine places in the recent open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India; but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination:—

	Total marks.		Total marks.
Brunyate, J B	2170	Calcraft-Kennedy, B C H	1736
Marshall, L	2099	Graham, R A	1732
Lorimer, J G	2056	Reid, W J	1720
Burn, R	1977	Leggatt, E H E	1719
Boas, H J	1887	McPherson, H	1700
Last, A W W	1885	Delevingne, W N	1699
Pauw, E K	1870	Wheeler, H	1692
Bell, C A	1850	Maxwell, W	1691
Gunter, A H	1849	Parlett, L M	1680
Cargill, J D	1826	Seddon, C N	1671
Webster, J E	1804	Chuckerbutty, A W G	1654
Ryves, R H	1801	Hannay, A L	1646
Winter, W de L	1799	Slocock, F S A	1644
Streatfeild, C A C	1798	Thornton, E L R	1638
Johnston, D L	1777	Ross, A	1631
Prescott, T L	1768	Murphy, M J	1614
Stuart, L	1765	MacColl, H E	1594
Jowers, Harold	1763	Knapp, A R	1592
Atkins, C H	1761	Grimley, R F	1588
Cuming, J H	1760	Ord, A B	1580
Love, R	1759	Christie, G F S	1576
Carey, H D de M	1756	Fraser, J D	1569
Minns, W H C	1753	Thompson, H	1565
Cadell, P R	1747	Parsons, O S	1547
Kincaid, C A	1741		

The Shah occupied the wing of Hatfield House in which the celebrated Marchioness of Salisbury (the grandmother of the Prime Minister) was burnt to death in November, 1835, when she was in her eighty-sixth year.

A very remarkable railway project is said to be engaging the attention of Sir Edward Watkin, says a provincial correspondent. Whether it is engaging his serious attention is another matter. Lord Cross has also been consulted, but he knows a little less about railways than the chairman of the London and South-Eastern. The project is nothing less than a direct railway to India, *via* Kurrachee, not following a route that would give it local tributary traffic, but running through France and Spain to Gibraltar, and after the trains have crossed the Straits by boat, the route will lie along the north coast of Africa to Egypt, and then round the Persian Gulf. There is nothing impossible in such a scheme except getting the capital for it. From Spain to the borders of India the railway would earn little or nothing except by through traffic, and, however cheap the construction and maintenance the prospect of profit would be dismal. The existing railways through Europe are good enough to connect us with India when schemes of engineering in Asia, long prenounced feasible, are put into execution.

The marriage of Princess Louise of Wales is not regarded with approbation by her relatives abroad, says *Truth*, and the whole affair has been "rushed" so hurriedly that it appears that the usual formal announcements of the engagement were not made until after the news had been communicated to the papers. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Russian Imperial family, and the Empress Frederick are particularly displeased, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether any foreign Royalties will come to England for the wedding, except King George of Greece.

THE WHITECHAPEL ATROCITY.

A terrible and revolting murder, resembling in its salient features the atrocious crimes previously committed in the Whitechapel district of London, and making the eighth of the frightful series, was committed early on Wednesday morning, 17th ultimo, in Castle Alley, Whitechapel. The victim, like all those who have been done to death previously in the same way, was a woman of the lowest class of unfortunates who haunt the streets of the East End of London. She was evidently lured into the quiet alley in which her body was found, and there killed in the brutal manner which marked the preceding tragedies. The immediate cause of death was a terrible wound in her neck, inflicted by a razor or other sharp instrument held by a firm and apparently accustomed hand. The body was first discovered by the beat constable (Andrews), who came upon it entirely by accident. He must have been quite near the place when the murderer was actually at work, but he neither saw nor heard anything to attract his suspicion or attention. He took the alley in his ordinary patrol, and walked along among the small carts and wheelbarrows with which the place is almost crowded at night, now and then flashing his lantern on nearing an unusually dark corner. So little did he suspect that anything was wrong that he almost stumbled over the corpse when he came to it. At first he supposed it was some person sleeping off a debauch—an occurrence not unfrequent in the East End—but by the light of his lantern as he turned it on the ground, he saw the serious wound in the throat. Andrews immediately blew his whistle, and, pending the arrival of police assistance, called out some people living in an adjacent building known as "The Baths." The wounds were across the body, and not, as in the case of the Mitre Square victim, upwards towards the chest.

Four men were arrested during the day on suspicion, but they gave a satisfactory account of themselves and were set at liberty.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. Wynne Baxter, coroner for South-east Middlesex opened an inquest upon the victim. Dr. George Bagiter Phillips, Divisional Surgeon of Police to the H Division, said: I received a call at one o'clock in the morning, and immediately went to Castle Alley. Having inspected the body it was moved to the shed, used as a mortuary in Whitechapel. I there re-examined the body, and left it in charge of the police. Below the left collar-bone, over and extending about the union of the middle and inner thirds was a well-defined bruise about the size of a shilling, and on the right side, an inch below the junction of the collar-bone with the breast bone, was a larger, well-defined recent bruise. These, both of them, were the result of injury during life. Seven inches below the right nipple, in a line continuous with it, commenced an external wound, seven inches long, and deepest at its middle part. It only divided the skin and subcutaneous tissues, but did not divide any muscular structure, and did not communicate with the internal cavity of the abdomen. Taking off from this wound, only dividing the skin, were seven scored wounds running and from the middle of the larger wound were nine other scored wounds reaching only through the skin. The wound in the neck was four inches long, reaching from the top of the neck into the muscles, which were almost entirely divided. It reached to the forepart of the neck to a point four inches below the chin. It must have taken a somewhat upward direction, and judging by various smaller wounds the first incision seems to have been interrupted by the prominence of the lower jaw. There was a second incision, which I take it was commenced from behind, immediately below the first described incision, and leaving a small portion of the skin attached by its base about three-quarters of an inch long. This second incision joined the first incision in its deepest part, which was immediately over the carotoid vessels, which were entirely severed down to the spinal column. This second wound was about four inches below the angle of the mouth. I may here state that I have not the slightest doubt the cause of death was syncope, arising from loss of blood from the divided carotoid vessels, and that such death probably was almost instantaneous. There was not any discision of the upper portion or any portion of the air passages.

DR. FORBES WINSLOW'S OPINION.

Dr. Forbes Winslow has again been interviewed on the subject of the murders. He felt, he said, to a certain extent qualified to express an opinion in this matter. Nothing had occurred to alter the opinion which he formed last year that the murders in the East End have all been committed by the same individual, who must be a homicidal lunatic at large. The murderer has apparently had a lucid interval since the 9th November, when the last crime of the series was committed. During this lucid interval he has, probably, been unconscious of what he has been doing previously. That this interval has passed off now there can be no doubt, and it is equally certain that there is a dangerous homicidal lunatic frequenting the streets of London. "I read," added Dr. Forbes Winslow, "that the officials are very reticent in this last affair. After the third or fourth murder last year I was in communication with Sir Charles Warren as to certain means which I had suggested of running the lunatic to earth. I received a very polite reply to the effect that the police, as a public body, could not undertake what I had suggested; but I was given permission to do so as a private individual. This I did not care to risk personally, as it involved considerable outlay to carry it out efficiently. I still believe that had my suggestions been carried out London would be free from this monster. The man when caught will be shown to be a homicidal lunatic, labouring under religious mania, and perhaps acting on an imaginary command from Heaven. It has been my lot during a very lengthened experience in dealing with insane people to come across many such individuals, who had they not been placed promptly under proper supervision, would have mutilated either themselves or others. In the latter case it would have been on a wholesale scale, without regard to individuals, and the action of the lunatic would have been guided solely by his homicidal propensities."

THE PAPACY.

The Pope is a good deal occupied just now about the choice of his successor to the Papal chair. In consequence of many communications and suggestions, chiefly from abroad, he has just placed for examination before three Cardinals these questions:—Whether, in the actual condition of things, it would be secure and convenient that the future Conclave should be held in the Vatican? Should the reply to this be negative, what place should be fixed upon, and what measures should be taken in preparation for such event? Leo XIII. himself desires that it should be held in the Vatican, and it is believed by the best-informed persons (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Standard*) that the Cardinals' decision will be to this effect. A respectful and very modestly proffered suggestion has been made by several foreign Cardinals that the election of one of the American Cardinals as Pope would go far towards resolving the Roman question. Amongst the Italian Cardinals, however, this idea finds no favour.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd August, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·651
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	85·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	73·6
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	329
Fall of Rain	0·31
Total fall during month	0·39
" year	51·49
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd August	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg *Truth* says appears to be burning with animosity against the Royal Family of England. The brother of the lady with whom he recently contracted a morganatic marriage is about to become the husband of the daughter of a Bohemian forester, and Prince Alexander actually wrote a formal letter to the Queen apprising her of the interesting event in the family of his new wife. This was a most gratuitous piece of impudence, and it is clear that Prince Alexander meant to be impertinent to the Queen, but it would be interesting to learn how her Majesty has so deeply offended her former protege. In the meantime, the Queen has been made furiously angry, and it is the fashion at Windsor to compare the Count Hartenau (Prince Alexander's new title) disadvantageously with Judas Iscariot.

Lieutenant W. B. James, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, is granted 90 days' leave from the 14th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 2.

Evans, Capt, Ms 7th Hussars, on leave, from Bellary.

August 3.

Sandback, Capt, Bl, R E, on med cert, from Sikhim.
Cook, Lieut, 1st By Lancers, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—July 31.

Duhan, Lieut, Bl, 3rd Inf H C, on leave, to Bolarum.
Frazer, Lieut, Bl, 6th Inf H C, to join, to Bolarum.

August 3.

Buck, Lieut, By Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 5th August, 1889.

1. The weekly Thursday evening drill in the Town Hall will in future commence at 8-30 p. m. sharp. N. C. Officers and members are requested to attend on Thursday evening as there will be Skeleton Company drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

2. Efficient members desiring their rifles now can have them on application to Head-quarters. Non-efficient must have their applications approved by their Captains.

3. The following extract from General Orders is published for information:—Bombay Castle, 31st July 1889. No. 383—B. V. R. Corps. The following appointment is made:—To be Honorary Surgeon—Surgeon-Major James Arnott, I M Service.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

4. Mr. G. K. Heinrichs having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to "A" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 5th August, 1889.

1. The Officers constituting the Court of Inquiry summoned for this evening are requested to appear in uniform with swords at 5 p.m.

2. The following drills will take place this week at Head-quarters:—

Tuesday, 6th—Gun drill, 6-30 p.m.
Wednesday, 7th—Carbine drill, 6-30 p.m.
Friday, 9th—Gun drill, 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, 2nd Lt.,
Acting Adjutant, B. Artillery. Bo. Vo

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office.

Head-Quarters, Poona, 2nd August 1889.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bo Cav—2nd Lt H W Cobham, 1st Worcester, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to offte as Sqdn offr on probation. Dated 27th June 1889.

No 2 Mountain Batty—Lt J G Baldwin, from 22nd Batty Eastern Dn (late 8-1 C P Dn).

2nd Bo the Bo Rifle Regt—2nd Lt F Woolsey, 2nd Middlesex, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to offte as wing officer on probation. Dated 27th July 1889.

14th Bo Infy—Lt E G R Wilkins, Wg offr and Qr-mr to be Adjt (provisionally).

Lt Col P J Maitland, 4 Bo Cav, (Poona Horse), is attached temporarily to the Intelligence Branch of the Qr-mr Genl's Office, Simla, with effect from the 11th July 1889.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that

Lt G Humphreys, 19th Fd Batty (late P-1), has been appointed to M Batty, R H A (late G-B), vice S T C Dennis deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd York L I—Lt F L Vincent (offg, Sqdn offr, 7th Bo Cav) to Rawal Pindi, from 1st July to 15th Oct 1889, to study the native language.

3rd The King Royal Rifle Corps—Lt H P E Parker, (offg Wg offr, 17th Bo I), to Bombay, from 6th Aug 1889 to 6th Jan 1890, to study the native language.

The leave in India granted to Major E L Elliot, 1st Bo Lancers, in Army Order 321 of the 19th, is from the 16th July to the 15th Oct 1889, and not as therein stated.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 25th July 1889.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer:—

Army Pay Dept—Maj J C T Humfrey, Paymaster, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Paymaster of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:

35th Sikhs.—2nd Lieut C E Stewart, R A, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing, Officer on probation.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut: 2nd Lieuts W E J Grylls, Connaught Rangers; A E Barnard and P W Anderson, Derbyshire Regt.

The undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men, having passed an examination at Kasauli in Army Signalling according to the prescribed test, are qualified as regimental signallers:—Capts A Poter, 28th Punjab Infantry, and G A Keefe 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieut C Brett, 2nd Suffolk Regt; Sirdar Gopal Sing, Attached, 7th Dragoon Guards; Bombardier A Ward, O Battery, 4th Brigde Royal Artillery; Private H Paulley and W Slyfield, 2nd Royal West Surrey Regt; J Lincoln and H McCaffrey, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; G English, 2nd Derbyshire Regt; Lce Corpls F Boardman, and E Irving, 2nd Manchester Regt.

The undermentioned have passed the examinations noted against their names:—

Surma Valley Light Horse—Lieut A Odlisng and E Bulteen.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Lieut H M Hancock, 2nd Lieut W McIver, Company Sergt-Majors H L Crossman and J R Sharpe, Sergeants W P Browning and J D Gwilt.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.—Capt E D Wylie and Lieut W S Malcolm.

3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Capt F R Upcott, Lieuts W Price and G Humfress, Colour-Sergeant F. Runciman, Sergeants W B Taylor, C Kelly, A Johnston, G Buckley, J O'Brien, W Cooper, R Dunlop, and F Hill, Corpl J N Gereson, M R Fogg, C Pearson, W J Ashton and J Peters, Lance-Corpls F Clissold and J Faulds, and Sergeant C E Robbins.

Ghazipore Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Sergeant W M McKeown.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain G. Mackintosh, Seaforth Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieut H Ross-Johnson, 2nd Batn Liverpool Regt, has passed the transport departmental examination, under the provisions of paras. 1808 and 1810, India Army Regulations, Vol. V, Supplement, as modified by clause 80 of India Army Circulars of 1888.

Royal Engineers.—Major Genl Æ Perkins, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engrs, lately employed in the P W Dept, is permitted to reside at Simla or elsewhere in the Sirhind Dist, under article 501, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—Royal Artillery—Lieut F G Smallwood, No. 9 Mountain Baty 1st Brigade, Northern Divn for six months, on medical certificate. (This cancels the leave granted to that officer in G O C C., dated 6th July 1889, page 285.)

1st Batn East Kent Regt.—Lieut L G N Eales, for six months, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff.—Surgeon J. Keatly, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

3rd Sick Infantry.—Surg Major T Moloney, MD, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from the 17th Oct to the 16th Dec 1888, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

The following little incident was witnessed on the occasion of the Shah's visit to the Mansion House, and I ("Solon" of the *Sun*) can vouch for its accuracy. *Dramatis personæ*: The Prince of Wales and Mr. Chamberlain. Prince of Wales: "Shall I introduce you to the Shah, Mr. Chamberlain?" Mr. Chamberlain gives the affirmative nod so well known to those who are acquainted with him. Prince of Wales: "Let me see, as what shall I introduce you? Late a Gladstonian-Radical (and turning with a puzzled expression to Joe) and now ——?" Getting no assistance from Mr. Chamberlain, the Prince of Wales waved his left arm in the air, and repeated again in a pensively despairing manner. "And now ——?" Tableau: Disgust of Mr. Chamberlain, and audible smiles by those who overheard the conversation.

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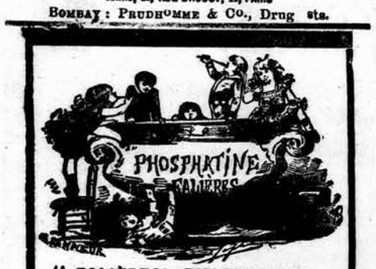

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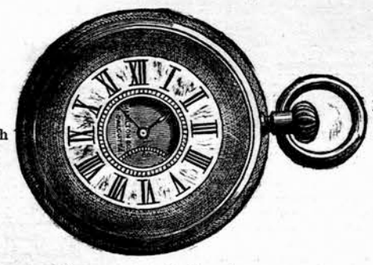

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